

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 055

20 March 1984

JAPAN

Okinawa Actions Against SOF Deployment Reviewed	C 1
Prominent Women Organize Antimissile Movement	C 2
Manila Protest of Credit to Philippines Reported	C 2
UAE Petroleum Minister Pays Unofficial Visit	C 3
Meets With Abe, Nakasone	C 3
Talks With MITI Minister	C 3
Six Items Added to List of Embargoed Goods	C 4
Protest Planned Near New Tokyo Airport	C 4
Briefs: Aid to Laos	C 4

NORTH KOREA

Alleged U.S. Mastery of South Criticized	D 1
Attack Exercise in 'Team Spirit-84' Ridiculed	D 1
Paper Assails Wolfowitz Testimony to Congress	D 1
[NODONG SINMUN 19 Mar]	
Plans To Use Japanese Forces in ROK Denounced	D 2
[NODONG SINMUN 19 Mar]	
RPR Spokesman Seeks Anti-U.S. Torch of Independence	D 3
TASS Cited on U.S. Trade Pressure on South	D 4
ROK Defense Exercise Called 'Criminal'	D 5
South's Plan to Expand Civilian Corps Derided	D 5
Chon Remarks on Combat Readiness Attacked	D 5
[NODONG SINMUN 18 Mar]	
Kim Tae-chung Criticizes U.S. Support for South	D 7
Delayed Draft Offer To Students Condemned	D 7
Chonnan University Student Violence Detailed	D 7
'Chon Clique' Trains Police to Stop Demonstrations	D 8
Hu Yaobang Supports Tripartite Talks Proposal	D 8
Condolences on Death of Kim Il Continue to Arrive	D 8
Castro Sends Letter	D 8
Others Convey Messages	D 9
Kang Song-san Receives Greetings From Iran, Cuba	D 9
Production of Nonferrous Metal Ore Rises	D 9
Anniversary of Treaty With USSR Celebrated	D 10
Messages Mark Occasion	D 10
Soviet Envoy Host Reception	D 10
DPRK Envoy Holds Soiree	D 11
Paper Notes Treaty Signing [NODONG SINMUN 17 Mar]	D 12
Soviet Light Industry Minister Winds Up Visit	D 13
Friendship Accord Signed	D 13
Reception Arranged	D 14
Changes of Facilities Listed at Nampo Trade Port	D 14
Three Revolutions Team Movement Stressed	D 15
[NODONG SINMUN 16 Mar]	
Construction Highlights of Nampo Lock Gate Revealed	D 19
Correction to Gathering Marks Pusan Arson	D 19

SOUTH KOREA

YONHAP on Signs PRC To Attend Seoul Olympics	E 1
Agreement Reached on Building New U.S. Embassy	E 1
Import Restrictions on U.S. Marine Products Eased	E 2
Results of Trade Group's U.S., Canada Tour Viewed	E 2
[KOREA TIMES 20 Mar]	
Warning Issued on Fishing in Areas of Conflict	E 3
Press Report on Disturbances in North Cited	E 3
[TONG-A ILBO 17 Mar]	
Daily Views Party Activities for Election	E 4
[KOREA TIMES 20 Mar]	
Dispute Regarding Party Membership Discussed	E 5
Overview of Issue [KOREA TIMES 18 Mar]	E 5
DJP Delays Easing of Rules [KOREA HERALD 20 Mar]	E 5
Ministry Holds University 'Safety' Inspection	E 6
[KOREA HERALD 17 Mar]	

KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEA Praises Chernenko's 2 Mar Speech	H 1
Paper Raps PRC's Antagonism Toward Indochina	H 2
[KAMPUCHEA]	
Chea Soth Receives Lao Health Delegation	H 4
Leaders Receive Departing Indian Diplomat	H 4
Chea Sim Thanks Envoy	H 4
Chan Si Meeting	H 4
Radio Reports Operations of 'Victory Brigade'	H 5

LAOS

Ho Chi Minh City Delegation Arrives for Talks	I 1
Boupha Meets With CSSR Foreign Affairs Group	I 1
Received by Phoun Sipaseut	I 1
Defense Minister Greets MPA Counterpart	I 2
Sali Vongkhamhao Attends MPA Day Film Show	I 3
President Receives Cuban Envoy's Credentials	I 3
Kaysone Phomviharn Addresses Champassak Congress	I 3
Sisavat Keobounphan Meets Vientiane Workers	I 4
Briefs: Japanese Loan	I 4

THAILAND

Nguyen Co Thach Arrives in Bangkok 19 Mar	J 1
[NATION REVIEW 20 Mar]	
Government To Pursue Border Issue With Burma	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 20 Mar]	
8 Hmong Killed; Attackers Flee Into Laos	J 2
[BANGKOK WORLD 17 Mar]	
Army Official on Southern Communist Drive	J 2
[MATICHON 19 Mar]	
MATICHON SUT SAPDA Views Han's Resignation [18 Mar]	J 3

VIETNAM

Soviet Land Management Delegation Visits	K 1
SRV, CSSR Exchange Letters on Juridical Accord	K 1

To Huu Receives CSSR Foreign Ministry Delegation	K 1
Polish Culture Minister Arrives in Vietnam	K 1
[Warsaw PAP]	
Vietnam-Poland Friendship Society Meets	K 1
SRV-Bulgaria Friendship Association Meeting Held	K 2
Mongolian Army Day Celebrated in Hanoi	K 2
Van Tien Dung Sends Greetings	K 3
SRV-France Economic Commission Holds Meeting	K 3
French Communist Press Delegation Pays Visits	K 3
NHAN DAN Article on SRV-Indonesia Seminar [12 Mar]	K 4
Indonesia's Murdani Cited on SRV Troops in PRK	K 9
CPV Secretariat Directive on Anniversaries	K 9
Marxism-Leninism Course for Southern Cadres Opens	K 11
People's Councils Polls To Be Held in April, May	K 11
'Hundreds of Thousands' of Unemployed in Cities	K 11
Finance Ministry Reviews Ration Stamp Procedures	K 12

INDONESIA

Iranian Ambassador Presents Credentials	N 1
Jakarta Press Discuss Nguyen Co Thach's Visit	N 1
Reportage on CGDK's Son Sann Tour of Indonesia	N 2
Meets With Suharto	N 2
Discusses Kampuchea	N 2

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Son Sann Speaks to Newsmen; Ends Visit	O 1
Admiral Says Navy To Play Ocean Going Role	O 1
Malaysian Chinese Association Expels Members	O 1
Prime Minister Clarifies Look East Policy	O 2
[NEW STRAITS TIMES 14 Mar]	

SINGAPORE

Thai Deputy Premier on Trade With Vietnam	O 2
[SUNDAY TIMES 18 Mar]	
Dhanabalan Responds on Trade With Vietnam	O 3
Defense Minister on Budget, Hawkeye Purchase	O 3

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Comments on Self-Reliance in Security	P 1
[BUSINESS DAY 19 Mar]	
Mrs Marcos To Spearhead KBL Campaign in Manila	P 1
'To Quit Politics'	P 2
Virata on Status of Negotiations With IMF	P 2
Opposition Drafts Rejected KBL Candidates	P 2
Pusyon-Bisaya Changes Stand With New Leader	P 2

OKINAWA ACTIONS AGAINST SOF DEPLOYMENT REVIEWED

OW191413 Naha NHK Television Network in Japanese 0930 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] The Yomitan Village Assembly today unanimously adopted a written protest the U.S. military decision to station a Special Forces unit at the Torii Communications Station.

The assembly, revising its schedule for the day, took up at its morning session the issue involving a U.S. Special Forces unit to be stationed at the Torii Communications Station in Sobe, Yomitan Village. As a result, it unanimously adopted a written opinion strongly demanding the immediate cancellation of the deployment decision. The written opinion said in effect: The projected deployment of a Special Forces unit in Yomitan village is bound to destroy the foundation of the villagers' environmental rights and their livelihood; therefore, the deployment is absolutely unacceptable. The Special Forces represent the troops most opposed to peace and to the people. Residents of Yomitan are already suffering from problems caused by military bases which take up 48 percent of the village's total area. They cannot tolerate any further damage from bases.

Some 21 people, representing the entire membership of the village assembly, with the exception of its vice speaker, are leaving for Tokyo tomorrow to file petitions with government agencies concerned.

Meanwhile, the Yomitan village fishermen's cooperative union also held an expanded executive officers meeting today and decided to oppose the U.S. military decision, contending that the waters off Torii station are good stationary net fishing grounds for the union, and that if new facilities are built, the fishing zone will be devastated.

Members of the Yomitan Village Assembly subsequently called on prefectural government and U.S. consulate general officials in the afternoon to request the immediate cancellation of the projected deployment of the Special Forces unit. At the meeting in the prefectural government building, the visiting group, numbering 25 persons, including Yomitan village Mayor Yamauchi and all the members of the village assembly, handed a copy of the written opinion to Nakaza, director of the Office of the Prefectural Governor. Earlier, on 15 March, the Yomitan Village Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution opposing a plan to build a recreational facility to be used exclusively by military personnel. It has since been asking prefectural authorities to work for the withdrawal of the plan.

Mayor Yamauchi, Assembly Speaker Iha, and other representatives requested that action be taken to have the deployment decision cancelled immediately. Director Nakaza said in his reply: Inasmuch as the deployment of a Special Forces unit is an inter-governmental matter between the two countries, there is nothing this prefecture can do about it, however desirable that may be. The prefectural government will convey the Yomitan Village Assembly's request to the U.S. Forces.

The group also visited the U.S. consulate general and the prefectural assembly to make similar requests.

Almost all the members of the Yomitan Village Assembly will leave for Tokyo tomorrow to petition the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, the Defense Agency, the Foreign Ministry, and other agencies concerned for the cancellation of the projected deployment.

Meanwhile, representatives of reformist political parties in Okinawa paid successive visits to the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau to make similar requests. Representatives of the Okinawa prefectural chapters of the JSP, the Komeito, and the JCP made visits in the morning and the afternoon. During its visit, the JCP representatives -- JCP Okinawa Prefectural Committee Chairman Kamejiro Senaga and two others -- told Akisuke Yoneda, deputy director of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, that the deployment of a Special Forces unit in Okinawa is aimed at suppressing the struggles of Asian nations against nuclear arms and for independence, and that if the Japanese Government and the Prefecture of Okinawa tolerate it, it would have the effect of lending a helping hand to U.S. intervention in Third World countries. They then asked Yoneda to initiate action with the Japanese Government and the U.S. forces to have the deployment decision cancelled.

Yoneda said in his reply: Japan is in no position to complain as long as the U.S. forces act within the boundaries of the facilities offered by the Japanese Government and within the scope of the state purpose for which they have been offered. The deployment of a Special Forces unit is believed to add to the U.S. forces' rapid response capabilities. The mission of the unit to be deploy is now viewed as aggression in Asia. There is no reason at all for Okinawa to oppose the deployment of the unit. Yoneda thus differed with the JCP group on the matter, and they appeared to be talking at cross-purposes throughout.

PROMINENT WOMEN ORGANIZE ANTIMISSILE MOVEMENT

OW191155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0708 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 19 KYODO -- A group of 21 prominent Japanese women launched a movement Monday to raise public opinion in opposition to Tomahawk antiship cruise missiles, a spokesperson announced Monday. Among those participating are singer Noriko Awaya, critic Ayako Ishigaki and Chizuko Kaji, a lawyer.

The Federation of Japanese Women's Organizations, consisting of 18 groups with 40,000 members, is sponsoring the movement. A major protest rally with 10,000 participants is being planned for March 29 in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, site of a major U.S. Navy base. The anti-cruise missile movement will denounce the expected port call in June by a Tomahawk-equipped U.S. vessel, the deployment of more Soviet SS-20 nuclear missiles in Siberia and the possible danger of Japan's involvement in a nuclear war.

MANILA PROTEST OF CREDIT TO PHILIPPINES NOTED

OW161251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Manila, March 16 KYODO -- A group of 100 Manila citizens visited the Japanese Embassy Friday to call for postponement of a yen credit which, they claimed, would help prolong President Ferdinand Marcos' rule. They delivered a letter requesting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to put off extension of the yen credit until "democracy is restored" in the Philippines. The group represented a citizens movement launched soon after the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino August 21, a spokesman said. The demonstrators, carrying placards saying "Yes to friendship, but not to the yen," marched in front of the embassy for about two hours, singing songs.

UAE PETROLEUM MINISTER PAYS UNOFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Abe, Nakasone

OW170445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 KYODO -- United Arab Emirates Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah said here Saturday that he hopes Japan will press the United States to change its Middle East policy and call for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at the Foreign Ministry, Al-'Utaybah said the U.S. Middle East policy is against the wish of the Arab countries that Israel pull its troops out of Lebanon, according to officials. The officials said the UAE oil minister asked for Japanese help in persuading the United States to change the policy.

Al-'Utaybah, who arrived here Friday for a week-long unofficial visit, valued highly the efforts of Japan toward Middle East peace and ending of the Iran-Iraq war, they said. They said Abe replied Japan is ready to continue the efforts in the future, though it will not try and direct intervention in the Mideast developments. Al-'Utaybah later met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and called for his efforts to urge Iran and Iraq to come to a conference table to end their war. Nakasone said his government will seek every possibility for creating an environment for peace in the Middle East, Japanese officials said.

Holds Talks With MITI Minister

OW170625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 17 KYODO -- United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah stressed his country's close ties with Japan in a series of talks with Japanese Government leaders Saturday.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi expressed Japan's appreciation for stable oil supply from the oil-rich Middle East country, a Japanese official said. He said both Al-'Utaybah and Okonogi reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining "close friendship" between the two countries.

The UAE oil minister arrived in Tokyo Friday after attending the Monitoring Committee meeting in Vienna of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Al-'Utaybah told Okonogi the next meeting of the OPEC Monitoring Committee, of which he is chairman, will be held in Abu Dhabi on April 17.

In a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe earlier in the day, the UAE leader called on Japan to play an active role in putting an end to the war between Iran and Iraq, as Tokyo maintains friendly relations with both. Al-'Utaybah also conferred briefly with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on overall bilateral economic ties and the Mideast situation.

UAE is a key crude supplier for Japan, along with Saudi Arabia and Indonesia, accounting for some 15 percent of this country's current oil imports. Japan is UAE's biggest trading partner, importing 7,793 million dollars and exporting 1,357 million dollars last year.

During his talks with the Japanese Government leaders, the UAE oil minister expressed the hope that demand for oil will gradually pick up as the world economy steadily recovers.

Al-'Utaybah would be attending a board of directors meeting of Abu Dhabi Oil and meeting with Japanese business leaders before leaving for home Tuesday.

SIX ITEMS ADDED TO LIST OF EMBARGOED GOODS

OW161135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 16 KYODO -- The government decided Friday to add six more items to the list of strategic goods embargoed for sale to communist countries, bringing the total number of such items to 158. The six items include single-crystal sapphire insulating substrate and other semiconductor-related products, special alloy manufacturing equipment and man-made satellites.

The government also decided to place five other items, including silicon and gallium compounds, under tighter export controls, while removing synthetic rubber from such controls.

The new measures will take effect April 10 after the export trade control order is amended.

The government took the steps in line with a review of export regulations observed by member countries of the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Export Control to Communist Countries (Cocom). The review has been undertaken since October 1982 at U.S. President Ronald Reagan's prodding following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

PROTEST PLANNED NEAR NEW TOKYO AIRPORT

OW191159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 19 KYODO -- About 10,000 demonstrators will gather near Tokyo's new international airport at Narita on Sunday to protest against the airport, security authorities said here Monday. The authorities said that visits to the airport by people who are seeing off or meeting arriving friends or just touring the airport will be strictly controlled between Thursday and Sunday.

The demonstration will be organized by a group fighting against the airport and will be attended by about a dozen other sympathizer groups, they said. They said the demonstrators are also planning four-kilometer marches around the airport after the rally.

BRIEFS

AID TO LAOS -- Tokyo, March 12 KYODO -- Japan will give Y103.8 million (\$165,000) in aid to Laos for purchases of materials needed for its economic development and promotion of public welfare, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. Diplomatic notes on the grant were exchanged Monday in Vientiane between officials of the two governments. Japan, in fiscal 1983, has so far extended a total of Y1 billion (\$45 million) in such aid, including Y700 million (\$3.1 million) for construction of a medicine development center and Y200 million (\$896,000) for increased food production. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 12 Mar 84 OW]

ALLEGED U.S. MASTERY OF SOUTH CRITICIZED

SK200840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists on March 18 held a "ceremony for reporting participation in operation" in the central-eastern sector of the front, at which the commander of the U.S. 25th Division brought into South Korea for participating in the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises was "awarded" the "commanding baton" by the commander of a unit of the puppet army, according to a report.

This burlesque staged by the U.S. imperialists shows that they have been driven into a quandary by public denunciation. Broad public circles and people of the world strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop acting the master in South Korea and withdraw from there and promptly discontinue the criminal war exercises. Under this situation, the U.S. imperialists made a foolish attempt to conceal their aggressive nature as ones deciding everything in South Korea with the real prerogative of military command by making it appear that the negligible officer of their colonial mercenary army had any "commanding power."

ATTACK EXERCISE IN 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' RIDICULED

SK200449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists went over to full-dress attack exercises on March 19 after completing transport and deployment in the criminal "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal, according to "Radio No 1" in Seoul.

The warmaniacs openly revealed their criminal intention to invade the northern half of Korea by advertising that they will launch exercises of landing operation, weapons-dropping of airforce, river-crossing, massive air attack and other offensive operations in this stage of joint military exercises. After starting the provocative joint war exercises on February 1, the U.S. imperialists have brought into South Korea huge U.S. forces and combat equipment from bases in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii and Japan and deployed them in training zones.

They intend to stage war games in the sky and on the ground and sea in an atmosphere of real war with the mobilisation of huge armed forces including "UH-60-A" Black Hawk helicopters, a large transport plane of latest type, and the "Kitty Hawk" carrier combat group belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the current full-dress attack exercises. This fact shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are running about to aggravate tensions in our country and provoke a war of northward invasion.

PAPER ASSAILS WOLFOWITZ TESTIMONY TO CONGRESS

SK191326 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0754 GMT 19 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 19 March commentary: "The Yankee-Style Script of Aggression"]

[Text] Testifying at the U.S. House Appropriations Committee a few days ago, Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, again spun out stereotyped words about our military superiority and threat.

He brazenly croaked that we are superior to the puppets in the number of troops, armored cars, artillery pieces, and tanks and we possess a large number of commandos.

He emphatically said the United States should offer a larger amount of aid to enhance the military strength of South Korea. Wolfowitz' ridiculous jargon that our military strength is stronger than that of the puppets completely reverses black and white. He is greatly distorting the reality of South Korea by deliberately exaggerating our military strength.

At present in South Korea, more than 700,000 puppet soldiers and about 10 million paramilitary personnel are in a constant mobilization posture. More than 40,000 U.S. troops are entrenched there, armed with modern combat equipment and weapons of massacre, including about 1,000 nuclear weapons. The Chon Tu-hwan clique squanders nearly 40 percent of the budget every year in maintaining and strengthening the puppet army. The U.S. imperialists offer hundreds of millions of dollars of military aid every year to modernize the puppet army. This is the real fact.

Clamoring about our military strength is a Yankee-style script of aggression hatched by the U.S. imperialists. This script contains various kinds of lies to pick on us. Its content is nothing but ridiculous jargon. On 7 February, Wolfowitz also appeared at the U.S. Congress and said we have the capability to conduct a surprise attack on South Korea. Before and after his testimony, bosses of the U.S. military circle successively showed up at the Congress and repeated the same ballad.

It is not accidental that the U.S. imperialists have continually talked about our military strength in the last 1 or 2 months. They have made such remarks whenever they have deliberated the question of the budget or the question of aid to foreign countries -- they have waged military exercises -- or we have set forth new peaceful overtures. In this way, they have tried to have the Congress endorse more military aid to the South Korean puppets and to justify beefing up armed forces and war provocation maneuvers in South Korea. They are also attempting to cast a dark shadow over our proposal for tripartite talks.

The U.S. imperialists are planning to provide \$230 million in foreign military sales for the puppets in fiscal 1985. With this money, they are trying to equip the puppet army with F-15 and F-16 fighter bombers, TOW missiles, Hawk missiles, and other ultramodern weapons. The largest ever "Team Spirit-84" joint military drill is being fanatically waged in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' preposterous remarks about our military superiority and threat makes sense to no one. The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish trick and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

PLANS TO USE JAPANESE FORCES IN ROK DENOUNCED

SK191518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Preparations for Dispatch to the Korean Peninsula" in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are making haste with preparations to directly send the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" (SDF) to the Korean front and make them play the role of "shock force" in war of aggression against the Korean people.

Noting that it is a consistent strategic policy of U.S. imperialism to put up the "SDF" as a main strike force in war in Korea, the paper says: Japan has been repeatedly closeted with U.S. imperialism over a joint operational plan for sending the "SDF" to the Korean front in the "event of contingency."

Under the cloak of "study of emergency in the Far East" Japan, together with U.S. imperialism, is conveniently amending the procedures on the use of the U.S. forces' bases and equipment in Japan in case of war in Korea and is elaborating on the operational assignments of the "SDF" in Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists demand that the Japanese armed forces move into the Korean front and join in all combat actions including surprise air-raid, naval attack, landing and anti-guerrilla operations against the northern half of our country. The frenzied military exercises of the "SDF" three services in Japan are oriented, for the present, to meeting this demand.

The Japanese army, with a view to introducing "real war experience" of the U.S. Marines, plans to stage the first joint landing operation exercise with the U.S. Marines this fall. The "Self-Defence Forces" widely enforce education of "SDF" men in Korean language and hold large-scale landing operation exercises in the areas whose climate and geographical conditions are similar to those of Korea. This bespeaks well that the Japanese reactionaries are hurrying into preparations for participating in Korean war.

Now the Japanese militarists are embarking upon the road of fulfilling the fifth arms buildup plan ahead of schedule in order to increase Japan's capacities of forestalling attack and long-term war and concentrically deploying "SDF" combat units and latest-type equipment in western Japan near to Korea. As can be seen, the Japanese militarists are hastening preparations for "SDF's" dispatch to the Korean front, levelling at the Korean peninsula and trying to open a prelude to imperialist military invasion of Korea and realize the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere."

RPR SPOKESMAN SEEKS ANTI-U.S. TORCH OF INDEPENDENCE

SK191050 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Statement by RPR spokesman issued on 18 March on the second anniversary of arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan]

[Text] Today when the passion of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle has increased in colonial Korea, our young intellectuals and the patriotic people of all walks of life excitedly recall the struggle to set a fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan 2 years ago. On 18 March, 2 years ago, passionate young men in Pusan, including Mun Pu-sik, waged a very bold anti-U.S. struggle to set on fire the American Cultural Center in Pusan, scattering many handbills containing slogans reading: "Yankees must withdraw," and "We denounce the U.S. imperialists' neocolonialism."

The flames of the fierce struggle of that day, which filled the Yankee imperialists with fear and uneasiness, was an anti-U.S. torch of independence that burned, reflecting the desire of our South Korean people to restore the violated dignity and sovereignty of the people and was the extension of the heroic Kwangju uprising, which added a brilliant chapter to the history of our people.

The struggle to set the American Cultural Center in Pusan ablaze demonstrated at home and abroad that our people are not tame sheep that Yankees can kill and rule, thus increasing its true significance. The development of the situation following the struggle to set the American Cultural Center in Pusan ablaze eloquently shows that the anti-U.S. resolve of our South Korean people is very firm.

Extremely confounded because of severe blows by the raging anti-U.S. hot wind, the U.S. imperialists have instigated the fascist Chon Tu-hwan bunch to more cruelly and outrageously suppress the people with bayonets. The flames of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle burn more fiercely with the passage of time. When the thundering cries: "Is the United States a friendly ally?" and "Yankees must withdraw" shook colonial Korea, the blood-stained stars and stripes were torn and burned, and the American Cultural Center in Taegu was bombed. This vividly shows that our anti-U.S. struggle has developed, assuming a positive nature. In particular, the anti-U.S. struggle that was waged successively last year throughout the country, including Seoul and Kwangju, prior to and after the junket to South Korea by U.S. President Reagan, the boss of the master nation, unprecedentedly reached its culmination in its combination of an antiwar and antinuclear struggle. This demonstrated at home and abroad that the desire of our people to end the U.S. imperialists' cruel, fascist, and colonial rule and to achieve independence was firm and that this desire had been set ablaze in the flames of resistance.

Facing a catastrophic crisis because of the intensified anti-U.S., antifascist struggle in this land, the U.S. imperialists and their bunch of stooges have frantically run amok to impose the disasters of a nuclear war on our fatherland while wickedly stepping up fascist colonial tyranny and plunder.

At a time when our people burned with an ardent desire for independence, democracy, peace, and peaceful reunification and when North Korea advanced an epochal proposal to hold a tripartite meeting to solve the question of the Korean peninsula peacefully, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan bunch swept society with the anticommunist whirlpool of fascism and staged the largest nuclear war exercise in history called "Team Spirit-84," revealing to the world that they were heinous aggressors and dirty stooges.

The dismal, colonial, subversive situation in which the dark clouds of a nuclear war have become thick with the passage of time urgently urges all the people to resolutely arouse resentment against the Yankee imperialists and the treacherous ring. Whether or not one rises in the anti-U.S. struggle is a yardstick determining whether or not he loves the fatherland and the people. Our RPR ardently urges the people of all walks of life to deeply master the truth that an anti-U.S. attitude is a patriotic one and that respecting the United States is treacherous, and to create an atmosphere of anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle.

The expectation of the fatherland and the people that the passionate youths and students in the glorious struggle will raise the sacred anti-U.S. storms of national salvation is very great. As the vanguard of the resistance that heralds the flames of the anti-U.S., antifascist, and nation-saving struggle, our party firmly believes that young intellectuals, who have always displayed wisdom and courage, together with all the people will light an anti-U.S. torch of independence, which will be more fierce than that of Pusan 2 years ago.

Seoul, 18 March 1984

TASS CITED ON U.S. TRADE PRESSURE ON SOUTH

SK200835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- TASS March 15 exposed the U.S. pressure upon South Korea in trade.

It said: In the course of the "American-South Korean trade talks", which were held in Washington, South Korea committed itself to place in the U.S.A. orders for American goods worth a total of 2.4 billion dollars. The newspaper THE WALL STREET JOURNAL said.

A South Korean "delegation" paid a visit to the U.S.A. in connection with the demand of Washington that South Korea revise its trade relations with the United States.

As THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reported, before the start of the talks South Korea committed itself under Washington's pressure to revise the structure of its foreign trade through an increase in purchases in the U.S.A. to the detriment to the purchases in Japan. During the "talks" the U.S. secretary of commerce demanded that South Korean widen the U.S. participation in banking and insurance operations in South Korea.

ROK DEFENSE EXERCISE CALLED 'CRIMINAL'

SK201029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, at a time when the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises were entering a full-dress stage, staged a criminal "civilian defence training" all over South Korea on the morning on March 17, driving the population into this military exercise, according to South Korean "Radio Seoul." The puppet clique made much add over workshop guard exercise and resident report exercise while forcing passers-by and vehicles to take shelter by surprise. In the "civilian defence training" the military fascist clique revealed once again their criminal scheme to whip up war atmosphere and divert elsewhere the attention of the people discontented with them.

SOUTH'S PLAN TO EXPAND CIVILIAN CORPS DERIDED

SK200511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to train more than 500,000 members of the "civilian defence corps" into "elite men" allegedly to cope with "the event of contingency", according to "Radio No 2" in Seoul.

Following this step, they had already appointed a total of 380,000 "members of the civilian defence corps" in districts of and above county seat level across South Korea by March 1 as "training instructors" and "security check-up personnel." This is part of the criminal scheme to turn the "civilian defence corps" into combat units by drastically expanding it in "the event of contingency."

As another step to expand the "civilian defence corps", the puppets laid down the new regulation that it should be formed at workshops each with more than 20 employees instead of 30. The puppet clique are working overtime to reinforce the fascist military machines for the mobilization of greater man-power resources in the treacherous preparations to provoke a war of northward invasion.

CHON REMARKS ON COMBAT READINESS ATTACKED

SK191017 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 17 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 18 March commentary: "The War Maniac's Trumpeting to Spread the Cause of War (pulsu)"]

[Text] Amid the day-and-night roar of airplanes and tanks and the blast of shells in the wake of the provocative "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises, traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at dawn on 15 March at a puppet army unit in the outskirts of Taegu and blew the war bugle by babbling that the operational and combat capabilities of the units in the rear are a key to victory, and that operational capabilities must be nourished to check the infiltration of commando units.

The puppet traitor also raved about the thorough preparations for the mobilization of troops, logistic support, protection of industrial facilities, and reduction of the number of administrative military personnel and increasing combatants.

The bugle blowing by the war maniac at a time when the areas along the Military Demarcation Line are clouded by thick gunsmoke from lunatic war exercises and offensive operations postulating northward invasion are becoming more atrocious every day and clearly shows the intensity of the new war provocation maneuvers of the wretches.

Coinciding with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's sudden inspection of the puppet unit, there are now ground, sea and air war exercise rackets being frantically staged in South Korea against the northern half of our republic.

On 16 March, the wretches also committed a provocation by hurling a main unit of the puppet army into an area of the central front.

At a time when the voice denouncing the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise rings vigorously throughout the world, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has challenged this by instigating war and spreading the stench of powder. By so doing, he once again revealed his nature as an ugly war accomplice and war lunatic. Realistically, no one can guarantee that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's lunacy of darting to and from the front and the rear and of promoting war fever will not bring about a situation similar to the Korean war.

In South Korea, the state of war is being drastically intensified at present on the pretext of the bogus threat of southward invasion. All of it, regardless of plants, farm villages, and schools, is being turned into a military training ground; the fishing zones of the East, West, and South Seas have submerged in gunsmoke because of the frantic war exercise commotions; and the farmlands and forests that are now in the farming season are being ruthlessly trampled by the tank and armored personnel carriers treads. Still unsatisfied at offering the whole land of South Korea as the battle site, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is even now scheming to concoct a so-called emergency resources management law, aimed at putting all South Korean youths and men between 20 and 50, industrial facilities, and news media organizations on record, binding them in the fascist military system and commandeering them for a fascist and war purpose in an emergency.

At present, all the compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad are unanimously hoping that the tensions in Korea will be mitigated and a new phase will be brought about for independent and peaceful reunification by concluding a peace agreement between us and the United States and by adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South through the realization of our proposal for tripartite talks.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which depends on the U.S. imperialists for its sustenance, opposes our proposal for tripartite talks, begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and hatching a war plot in concert with the aggressors diametrically contradicting the desire of the nation. Where on earth can one find a treason worse than this?

At present, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a way out in aggravating the tensions and provoking a new war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. However, this is nothing more than a useless daydream. Adventurous war provocation maneuvers can never serve as a means to maintain life.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring must listen to the unanimous voice of our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world who are calling for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification; stop the reckless war rackets immediately; and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

KIM TAE-CHUNG CRITICIZES U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOUTH

SK200832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- Kim Tae-chung, former South Korean opposition figure now in exile in the United States, at a press interview on March 18 called for freedom of speech in South Korea and criticised the United States for its support of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime", according to a UPI report from New York.

"We need freedom of speech and fair elections. These are two elements in a democracy. But we don't have them in South Korea," Kim said.

Pointing out that "all South Korean people have become blind, mute and deaf" because of the strict media control by the military fascist clique, he repeatedly said, "freedom of speech must be granted". He noted that there are serious problems in South Korea, that is, there are a heavy foreign debt and large gap between rich and poor which could create huge social instability. He charges the Reagan administration opposed the will of the majority of South Koreans with its support of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime". "Chon Tu-hwan is in power thanks to U.S. support," Kim said. Kim Tae-chung warned that anti-U.S. feelings will grow in South Korea if the Reagan administration continues its support of the fascist "regime."

DELAYED DRAFT OFFER TO STUDENTS CONDEMNED

SK191101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group made the chief of the puppet military service board appear at the "National Assembly" on March 15 and advertise that it would do "a favor" to the students who desire to be reinstated after their release from prison by putting off their conscription, according to a report.

Such advertisement, needless to say, can fascinate no one. Now the voices denouncing the repression of patriotic students by the fascist clique are growing louder in the South Korean society. Even some opposition "members" of the puppet National Assembly are demanding a probe into the case of shooting dead students who had participated in the anti-"government" struggle after drafting them into the puppet army.

Considering such development to be unfavorable to them with the "National Assembly election" ahead, the fascist elements started the "generosity campaign" to check it. It is a foolish attempt of those seized with uneasiness to try to win public favor by such appeasement and deception.

CHONNAM UNIVERSITY STUDENT VIOLENCE DETAILED

SK200517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- Students of Chonnam University in Kwangju, South Korea, waged a violent struggle against the "election of the chairman of the student council" in the "student homeland defence corps", a "government"-sponsored organisation, on March 19, according to a radio report from Kwangju.

When the "student homeland defence corps" was about to begin the "election," over one hundred students stormed into the student hall, the polling place, shouting slogans denouncing the puppets for reducing student organizations to subsidized tools, threw away the ballot box, and fought stubbornly, hurling stones and bottles. Due to the violent action of the students the "election" drama was frustrated and postponed indefinitely.

'CHON CLIQUE' TRAINS POLICE TO STOP DEMONSTRATIONS

SK191556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique mobilized over 4,500 crime prevention corps men belonging to 23 frontline police stations in Seoul in training of crackdown upon mass demonstration from March 9, according to a South Korean newspaper. The fascist clique forces upon crime prevention corps men 2-3 hours of collective drill every day, which includes the wearing of gas masks and firing of tear shells.

HU YAOBANG SUPPORTS TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK200042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing March 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, when he met a delegation of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China friendship on a visit to China on March 18, touched upon the Korean problem and said that the situation on the Korean peninsula should be eased and a peaceful reunification of the North and the South of Korea should be realized in the form of a confederal government, according to a XINHUA report.

We support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's proposal for tripartite talks, he said. We, he declared, will sincerely help promote the peaceful reunification in the form of the confederation of the North and South of Korea.

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF KIM IL CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

Castro Sends Letter

SK200417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of condolence from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the State Council and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the death of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK.

The message dated March 15 says: I express deep condolences to you in the name of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba and the Cuban people on the death of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I will be grateful, if you convey my deep condolences to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Others Convey Messages

SK191059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of condolence from Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia; Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; and Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on the death of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

KANG SONG-SAN RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM IRAN, CUBA

SK200439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san received messages of greetings from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the State Council and president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, and Mir-Hoseyn Musavi [-Khamene'i], prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his election as premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK at the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly. The messages warmly congratulate him on his election and wish him new success in his work. They express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations with the DPRK will strengthen and develop as ever. Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent reply messages to them.

PRODUCTION OF NONFERROUS METAL ORE RISES

SK200419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- The nonferrous metal ore output at mines under the Ministry of Mining Industry during the first two months of this year was 11 per cent up on that in the like period last year. Remarkable was the growth of the output of lead and zinc ores in the period. The daily ore output at the nonferrous metal mines in March is more than 15 per cent above that towards the end of last year. The daily amount of tunnelling these days is 1.6 times, ore excavation 1.8 times and dressing 2 times that in the comparable period last year at the mines under the Tanchon District general mining bureau.

The Komdok General Mining Enterprise which represents a large portion of nonferrous metal ore output in the country has built several new shaft pits and crushing grounds in recent few months to create a guarantee for a radical increase of ore production. The mines in Kangwon Province in the past two months boosted nonferrous metal ore output by 30 to 60 per cent as compared with that in the like period last year. The Sangso Youth Mine there created eight new ore-cutting sites and introduced scientific excavation methods during the last two months to lift nonferrous metal ore output 2.3 times that in the corresponding period last year.

The nonferrous metal mines across the country are maintaining the production upsurge in hearty response to the letter of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the entire party members.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR CELEBRATED

Messages Mark Occasion

SK170546 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Messages of greetings were exchanged between comrade Kang Song-san, Administration Council premier, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Soviet Socialist Republics.

In the message, the USSR Council of Ministers noted it extends sincere congratulations to the premier and all the Korean people on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK. It also said the agreement concluded on 17 March 1949 has made great contributions to strengthening and developing mutually beneficial cooperation between our two states on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the USSR and the DPRK will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples and of world socialism. It noted: We wish you and all the workers of the DPRK new success in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

In the message to the USSR Council of Ministers chairman, the Administration Council premier of our country said he extends warm greetings and congratulations to the chairman and the fraternal Soviet people. He continued: Over the past 35 years the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have closely cooperated with each other in various fields -- economic, cultural, scientific and technological.

He expressed the belief that, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Soviet Socialist Republics, the traditional friendship and relations of economic and scientific and technological cooperation established between the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism will further expand and develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples. He sincerely wished the chairman a new great success in his responsible work of strengthening the nation's might and of promoting the welfare of the people.

Soviet Envoy Hosts Reception

SK170453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 (KCNA) -- N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, gave a reception yesterday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the reception were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and personages concerned. Present there were the visiting delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by N.N. Tarasov, minister of light industry and chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and officials of the Soviet Embassy here.

Speaking first on the occasion, Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov said that the Soviet Union would not allow the military supremacy of imperialism over socialism but take, together with the fraternal countries, all steps necessary to check the war frenzy of the U.S. ruling circles, NATO member nations and other military blocs. Noting that the U.S. troops keep occupying South Korea and are holding the large-scale "Team Spirit 84" military drill, he said this fully shows the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy towards the Far East.

The Soviet Union, he said, strongly denounces the manoeuvres of the U.S. Military and fully supports the demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea, South Korean society democratized and a precondition provided for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis without foreign interference and the new peaceful initiative advanced at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Soviet people wish the fraternal Korean people new success in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the sixth congress of the party and building socialism and reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Speaking next Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin said: The fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko are vigorously endeavouring to implement the decisions of the 26th congress of the party, the December and February plenary meetings of the party Central Committee and its recent plenary meetings. She declared that the Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the Soviet people in the struggle for completing a developed socialist society and increasing the country's might and actively support the measures for preserving peace and security in Europe and the world taken by the Soviet party and Government to counter the ever undisguised new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists.

The attendants at the reception toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

DPRK Envoy Holds Soiree

SK180858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 16 (KCNA) -- Kwon Hui-kyong, Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union, hosted a reception at the embassy on March 16 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Present at the reception on invitation were M.N. Smirnovsky, vice-director of the international department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and other personages concerned. Speeches were made there by the Korean ambassador and K.M. Proday-voda, vice-minister of forestry, pulp, paper-making and timber processing industry of the Soviet Union.

The vice-minister said in his speech that the signing of the Soviet-Korean agreement on economic and cultural cooperation opened a new, broad way of developing the bonds and cooperation between the two countries in many economic and cultural fields. He further said: Today the bonds between the two countries in the economic, cultural and scientific-technological fields continue to develop in depth. The military tieup between the United States, Japan and South Korea in the Far East arouses special apprehensions among the Soviet people and the Korean friends.

The Soviet Union expresses understanding and solidarity for the constructive proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ease the tension created in Korea and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and fully supports the efforts of the DPRK to create a reliable precondition for eliminating the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and peacefully solving the Korean question without any foreign interference.

The attendants at the reception raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, and to the good health and long life of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Paper Notes Treaty Signing

SK171327 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0730 GMT 17 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN undated special article: "The Years of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] We observe the 35th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has declared: The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have maintained strong ties of friendship as class brothers through the joint struggle to oppose the imperialists, a common enemy, and to achieve the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism.

The Korean people and the fraternal Soviet people have maintained strong ties of friendship through the joint struggle to oppose the imperialists, a common enemy, and to achieve the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism.

The Korean people and the fraternal Soviet people have maintained strong ties of friendship through the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism. These ties have been solidified and have developed with the passage of time, overcoming historical trials.

The signing of an agreement for economic and cultural cooperation on 17 March 1949 between Korea and the Soviet Union was an important opportunity in developing friendly and cooperative relations between two countries. [passage indistinct] Five-year plans have been successfully implemented on several occasions. Upholding of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the party Central Committee plenary meeting in December 1982, and the emergence plenary meeting this February, the Soviet people are now struggling to accelerate the completion of a developed socialist society. The work of accomplishing the task of the 11th 5-Year Plan and of making preparations for the 12th 5-Year Plan is being carried out. Work is being vigorously carried out to centralize production, to positively introduce the results of scientific and technological research, to improve economic management, and to strengthen order, organizational nature, and discipline in all sectors.

Successes attained by the Soviet people, such as an increase in the quantity of goods, the improvement of their quality, and of the people's standard of living, clearly show their devoted labor struggle. The result of the recent election of deputies to the 11th Supreme Soviet Presidium demonstrated the invincible unity between the party and the people and the trust of the Soviet people in the CPSU. This promises greater success in Soviet socialist economic construction.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are struggling to oppose the maneuvers of the imperialists to provoke a new war and to preserve peace and security in Europe and the world. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all successes attained by the fraternal Soviet people and positively support the affirmative efforts and actions of the Soviet party and government to preserve peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Soviet people positively support the struggle of our people for socialist construction and for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Strengthening Korea-Soviet friendship and cooperation not only will expedite revolution and construction in the two countries, but will also greatly contribute to strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist forces of the world and to increasing the might of socialism.

The Korean people value their friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people. Just as they did in the past, our people will positively strive to further develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people greater success in their struggle to achieve victory for socialism and communism under the CPSU's leadership by respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko to oppose imperialism, and to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the world.

SOVIET LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER WINDS UP VISIT

Friendship Accord Signed

SK200447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- A plan for cooperation between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society for 1984-1985 was signed in Pyongyang on March 19.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by N.N. Tarasov, minister of light industry and chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

The plan was signed by Kim Yong-chae and N.N. Tarasov.

Reception Arranged

SK200457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov arranged a reception at his embassy on March 19 on the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Invited to the reception were Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; and other personages concerned. The members of the delegation headed by N.N. Tarasov, minister of light industry and chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and officials of the Soviet Embassy were present. The reception was addressed by N.N. Tarasov and Kim Yong-chae.

The participants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

CHANGES OF FACILITIES LISTED AT NAMPO TRADE PORT

SK201036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA) -- Nampo port situated some 50 kilometres west of the capital city Pyongyang has turned today into an international trade port with latest-type facilities. Its modernisation has made a fast progress in recent years under the energetic guidance and deep care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for putting into practice the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The dear leader indicated the orientation and ways of modernizing the port and took all necessary measures, sending a powerful technical group and modern equipment and appliances. The scale of Nampo port has been largely expanded and dredging has been carried out to let big cargo ships cast anchor at the wharf. All the wharfs are fully equipped with loading and unloading machines such as large harbour cranes and forklifters. The loading and unloading machines have been increased 4 times and rolling stock 124 times as against 20 years ago. Belt conveyers extending hundreds of metres in total length and several silos have been built and comprehensive mechanisation of loading of cement has been realized. Several command posts including the general command post have been built to bring into shape a unified, swift and precise combined commanding system of harbour operation.

It has a television command post and sufficient equipment of latest type for placing on a modern and scientific basis harbour operations such as the command of operations on the ground and sea. The building of the Kupochoon lock gate bridge made the transport of freight more convenient.

Today the wharf freight transit capacity of Nampo port is 4.5 times and its trade freight transit capacity 10.2 times that 20 years ago. Nampo port serves as a relay centre of trade freight transport of the country. Big efforts are directed to the reinforcement of the trade ports in Korea which is expanding foreign trade and external economic affairs on an overall scale.

THREE REVOLUTIONS TEAM MOVEMENT STRESSED

SK161247 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 15 Mar 84

[NODONG SINMUN 16 March Special Article: "The Three Revolutions Team Movement Is Our Party's Powerful Method of Guidance for the Revolution"]

[Text] Upholding the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members, our party members and workers are now vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural. The three revolutions are a strategic line that our party has consistently followed in imbuing society with the chuche idea and in building communism. To thoroughly implement this line, we should continuously develop the three revolutions team movement.

The three revolutions team movement is a correct method of guidance for the revolution under the socialist system, one that our party has developed. Possessing a correct method of guidance for the revolution is an important question for the party of the working class to lead the construction of socialism and communism to victory.

The cause of socialism and communism is a very difficult and complicated struggle to finally eliminate the old social system and its legacy and to completely achieve the sovereignty of the working people. This struggle can be successfully waged only through the party's correct leadership.

The party can attain leadership of socialist construction only through a certain form and method of guidance. Only by correctly adopting a guidance method can the party successfully forge ahead with socialist construction by organizing and mobilizing the strength of the working people.

The greater the progress in building socialism and communism, the more urgently the attainment of the party's leadership is required through the adoption of a correct method of guidance for the revolution. Our party has brilliantly met this urgent requirement in our country by launching the three revolutions team movement. The three revolutions team movement is a powerful one designed to positively accelerate the construction of socialism and communism by thoroughly achieving the party's revolutionary leadership of the three revolutions.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: While further increasing the militant role of party organizations with the development of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions, our party has helped party organizations and three revolutions teams vigorously forge ahead with the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in unison by organizing the three revolutions teams with core elements of the party and with young intellectuals and by sending them to plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

Our party has launched the three revolutions team movement based on the lawful requirements of the construction of socialism and communism and on the rich experience of the development of the method of guidance for the revolution. This is the emergence of a new, powerful method of guidance for the revolution under the socialist system.

The three revolutions team movement is a powerful method of guidance for the revolution, because this movement has closely combined political and ideological guidance and scientific and technological guidance. The guidance method of the party of the working class for the revolution in socialist society should be one that increases to the maximum the role of the working people in the revolution and construction.

Only when the awareness of the working people develops can their role increase in socialist society. When workers are firmly armed with the awareness of independence and with modern science and technology, they can meet their responsibilities and assume their role in carrying out the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions.

By combining political and ideological guidance and scientific and technological guidance, we can firmly arm cadre members and workers with the *chuche* idea of our party, awaken them politically and ideologically, positively help them develop their ideas, and enable them to successfully forge ahead with the revolution and construction to meet the intent of the party and the leader. By so doing, we can help them vigorously carry out the work of remodeling society and man in accordance with the requirements of the *chuche* idea.

The process of building socialism and communism is one designed to develop people into *chuche*-type communists by imbuing society with the *chuche* idea and to remodel all aspects of social life, including the economic and cultural fields, in accordance with the requirements of *chuche* by developing science and technology.

The work of accelerating economic and cultural construction by firmly arming the working people with a *chuche* world outlook and with modern science and technology and by mobilizing them is carried out successfully by combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technological guidance.

The three revolutions team movement is carried out by combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technological guidance not only in the content of guidance for attaining the leadership of the party, but also in the composition of guiding forces and in the activities of guiding members.

To combine political and ideological guidance with scientific and technological guidance, our party has organized the three revolutions team with core elements of the party who are prepared politically and ideologically and with young intellectuals who are firmly armed with the *chuche* idea and with advanced science and technology. Our party holds that they should awaken cadre members and workers politically and ideologically, should teach them with science and technology, and should indoctrinate the people by setting a practical example. To meet the requirements of the development of the revolution, our party has firmly solidified the ranks of the three revolutions teams and has established a new system to help them carry out their activities smoothly. As a result, regarding the implementation of party lines and policies as the most important task, the three revolutions team movement has helped solve questions in all sectors of the revolution and construction to meet the party's political intent by positively combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technological guidance. Thus, our party has developed a new methods of guidance for the revolution in organizing the content of guidance and guiding forces and in the activities of guiding members.

The three revolutions team movement is a powerful method of guidance for the revolution, because this movement helps the upper segment effectively assist the lower segment. The important requirements for party guidance in socialist society are to effectively assist the lower segment and to increase the command capability of functionaries.

Socialism and communism can be constructed successfully only through the skillful leadership of the people and through the positive, creative activities of the broad strata of the people. Without the revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness of the people who have been awakened, politically and ideologically, we cannot successfully solve any questions in the revolution and construction.

Party guiding forces' direct assistance to the lower segment is the speediest way to increase the guidance level of functionaries at the lower segment, who have failed to meet the requirements of the development of the situation and of party policies. The upper segment's assistance to the lower segment is an important factor in successfully achieving the party's leadership of the revolution in socialist society in which the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- pose a basic revolutionary task.

The three revolutions are a struggle task that we should continuously develop to attain our party's final goal of building communism. Only when the entire party and all the people, from the center to the lower segments, concordantly think and act in accordance with party lines and policies can this struggle be waged successfully.

The three revolutions team movement is the guidance method of correctly assisting cadre members and functionaries in lower units in successfully carrying out their work as demanded by the party.

The three revolutions team movement assists cadre members in firmly arming themselves with the *chuche* idea and helps them aggressively wage a struggle against their old ideological legacies, such as conservatism, empiricism, and bureaucratism. Thus, this movement has prevented cadre members and functionaries from becoming senile ideologically and spiritually and has helped them become *chuche*-type revolutionaries who work while always overflowing with an ambitious spirit and passion.

At the same time, this movement has positively assisted functionaries in the lower segment scientifically and technologically. As a result, they have solved all questions in production and construction scientifically, technologically, and rationally.

Three revolutions teams have effectively assisted production masses in their struggle to implement party lines and policies for the three revolutions.

Contrary to its past guidance method, the three revolutions team movement has helped broad guidance forces, which have been prepared politically, ideologically, scientifically, and technologically, to mingle with the people, positively participate in production activities, comprehensively and closely grasp the status of the lower segment, and take correct measures based on this understanding to solve difficult problems, to assist production masses in implementing the line for the three revolutions.

In particular, by regarding solving pending problems as the demand of the party and the revolution and by solving these problems by setting a practical example as the honor guard of the party, the three revolutions team has instilled noble loyalty for the party and the leader in workers and has helped them display greater zeal and creativity in carrying out the three revolutions.

By helping the three revolutions team movement effectively assist cadre members and production masses in lower units politically, ideologically, scientifically, and technologically, our party has developed a new-type revolutionary method of brilliantly materializing the party's intent regarding the three revolutions.

The three revolutions team movement is a powerful method of guidance for the revolution, because this movement has accelerated the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions by mobilizing the working people.

Awakening the working popular masses politically and ideologically, and organizing and mobilizing to the utmost their revolutionary zeal and creative activity into the revolutionary struggle are the firm principle to be maintained in the method of guidance for the revolution. If the popular masses maintain the high self-awareness that they are the masters of the revolution and construction and demonstrate creativity and wisdom, there is nothing they will not be able to accomplish. Even though the working popular masses have become the masters of the state and society under the socialist system, their revolutionary zeal is not demonstrated automatically.

Our party has put forward as the basic duty of the three revolutions teams that they should have the party members and the working people vigorously wage the three revolutions with endless loyalty to the party and the leader. The three revolutions team always works closely with the masses, explains and publicizes the great leader's instructions and the party policy swiftly and accurately, and vigorously organizes and mobilizes the masses to carry them out.

The three revolutions teams actively carry on the political and economic agitation, and the other political work they are assigned, by going among the masses, without formality and a set formula, meeting the specific conditions of the characteristics of the work and the production site.

Owing to the progressive and vigorous activity of the three revolutions teams, the working people clearly know the essential qualities and the justification of the three revolutions, as well as the specific method of their execution, accept them as their own, and, with the high awareness and responsibility befitting a master, they are vigorously accelerating the struggle to carry out the three revolutions' line, demonstrating revolutionary zeal and creative activity. The three revolutions team movement has thoroughly demonstrated its might as the true revolutionary guidance method for the past 10 years or so under the leadership of the party. The militant power and the leading role of the party have been extraordinarily enhanced, and the revolutionary discipline and attitude of thoroughly realizing the leadership of the great leader and the party center in the entire party and the whole society are overflowing.

Also, the entire party and all the people have firmly rallied around the party Central Committee; the responsibility and role of the functionaries of the party, state, and the economic organizations have been further enhanced; and the three revolutions team members have been brought up to be reliable vanguards of revolution. In the work of remodeling man and of technical renovation as well as in cultural construction, new miracles and innovations are taking place.

The practical experience of our revolution shows that the three revolutions team movement is a powerful method of guidance for the revolution to thoroughly realize the party leadership in conformity with the new demands for the development of the revolution and to accelerate the socialist and communist construction by further organizing and activating the three revolutions.

Creating and brilliantly putting into practice such a genuine method of guidance for the revolution are a great achievement attained by our party. The three revolutions teams and the party organizations and functionaries should uphold the letter of the party Central Committee to the entire party members and should further deepen and develop the three revolutions team movement. By doing so, we should firmly adhere to and glorify our party's achievement and victoriously accelerate the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.

CONSTRUCTION HIGHLIGHTS OF NAMPO LOCK GATE REVEALED

SK171528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 (KCNA) -- The constructors of the Nampo lock gate are performing laudable feats in the high-pitched drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s".

Over the last two years or more since the project entered a full-dress stage, they completed the coffer-dam project for the construction of locks by damming off the deep sea water with a dike extending more than 2,000 metres and started concrete tamping for the locks. In the meantime, far more than 4,100 metres of the main dam has been built. 8 million cubic metres of earth has been thrown into it. The builders produced nearly 20 container-shaped prefab parts each weighing more than 5,000 tons and built a railway line extending 60 kilometres and an express highway of more than 40 kilometres.

In this course, over 260 new engineering methods and technical innovation proposals have been applied to the project. This makes it certain that the lock gate construction will be completed by 1985. This lock gate cutting across the sea eight kilometres will be without an equal in the world in the width and length of the dam and locks and the transit capacity of ships. The lock gate consists of locks which will let pass several dozen thousand ton class vessels, a gigantic swing bridge, tens of flood gates and fish-routes. A railway and a motorway will run on the dam.

This vast project is being accelerated at fast speed with our own technique and strength, equipment and materials. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song chose the site of the lockgate on the spot in May 1981, and gave programmatic instructions on more than 70 occasions, indicating concrete direction and ways of construction. Pointing out that this vast project can be carried out only by soldiers of the Korean People's Army, he assigned them the honorable task of lockgate construction.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying into practice the noble intention of the great leader personally solved all problems, big and small, arising in the construction of the lock gate. He dispatched a powerful guiding force and modern machines and equipment and a shock brigade of far more than 100 scientists to solve the scientific and technical problems in the construction on the spot. And he took measures for making the whole party, whole country and entire people actively assist in the construction. On April 20 last year, he gave a working guidance at the construction site of the lock gate to greatly encourage the constructors. Over the last 11 months since his working guidance, the speed of the project has increased 30 percent.

With hundreds of cargo ships, cranes installed on ships, thousands of heavy-duty lorries, excavators, bulldozers and other modern machines and equipment, the builders are heightening the construction speed with the resolve to complete the project ahead of schedule. 1,750,000 cubic metres of concrete must be tamped this year.

CORRECTION TO GATHERING MARKS PUSAN ARSON

The following corrections to the item headlined "Meeting, Commentary Mark Arson at Pusan Center; Pyongyang Gathering Held," published in 19 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D 13, fifth paragraph, line two:

...between the North and the South while opposing [pandae hamyonso]our proposal without
...(correcting translation, supplying vernacular.)

Same page, seventh paragraph, line two:

...error designed to obstruct [panghae hanun] our just and... (correcting translation, supplying vernacular.)

YONHAP ON SIGNS PRC TO ATTEND SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK190558 Seoul YONHAP in English 0535 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 19 (YONHAP) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang has strongly indicated that China has decided to participate in the 1988 Summer Olympic Games to be held in Seoul, Japanese newspapers reported Monday.

In their Beijing-dated stories, the papers quoted Hu as having told visiting Japanese former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito Sunday that "China has participated in international sports events in accordance with international practices, and will continue to do so and that North Korea has been informed of this fact too."

It was the first time a top Chinese official has confirmed China's intention to participate in the Seoul games. However, China has expressed its hope to take part in the Seoul Olympics while drastically expanding its sports and cultural exchanges with foreign countries, the papers said.

Hu, however, rejected Ito's "private initiative" for Tokyo to play host to the U.S.-proposed four-way talks among China, the United States, and South and North Korea on the Korean problem. Hu was quoted as saying: "China supports the North Korean-proposed tripartite talks. We don't want to be involved in the Korean question in the form of four-sided talks."

Hu explained that China has no intention of taking part in talks on the Korean question because it is difficult to coordinate positions of the two Koreas. He said the South insists on "trade, communications, and dialogue," while the North demands "restoration of South Korea's sovereignty from the United States," according to the papers. "The first priority in the Korean problem is easing tension on the peninsula, and then comes unifying the nations," Hu was quoted as saying.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON BUILDING NEW U.S. EMBASSY

SK200823 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 20 (YONHAP) -- Seoul city authorities and officials at the American Embassy here have agreed in principle to a plan calling for the city government to build a new eight-story embassy for the United States in exchange for the U.S. Cultural Center building, a Seoul city official said Tuesday. In principle, the new embassy will be built on the site of Kyonggi Girls' High School in downtown Seoul after school officials sell the school site to the Seoul City Government, the official said.

In exchange for the new embassy building, the United States will turn over its Cultural Center, which the City Government will sell to Korean businessmen, he said. After the high school is sold, school officials plan to reopen for classes in a new location in eastern Seoul, the official added. Under the city's redevelopment plan, secondary schools in the downtown area must move to the less congested suburban area.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON U.S. MARINE PRODUCTS EASED

SK201057 Seoul YONHAP in English 1050 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 20 (YONHAP) -- The Office of Fisheries plans to allow the imports of four kinds of fish and two kinds of crabs from the United States beginning in the latter half of this year, sources at the offices said Tuesday. The six items are sable fish, Atka mackerel, rockfish, thorny head, king crab and snow crab, the sources said.

The move is a response to the U.S. request that Korea ease import regulations on U.S. marine products. The United States made the request at the Korean-U.S. fisheries talks in Seoul last month on the condition that the United States increase the Korean fishing quota in U.S. waters.

The Office of Fisheries has asked the Commerce and Industry Ministry to approve its plan to lift the import ban on those items. It has also asked the Finance Ministry to lower the import tariff on refrigerated fish from the present 20 percent to 10 percent. If the tariff rate is lowered to 10 percent, the Korean deep sea fishing industry and raw fish importers will be greatly benefited, they said.

RESULTS OF TRADE GROUP'S U.S., CANADA TOUR VIEWED

SK200135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Mar 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Change in Trade Pattern"]

[Text] One outcome of a high-powered Korean trade delegation's recent tour of the United States and Canada is that it helped the nation realize the stark reality facing Korean exports: the serious nature and growing extent of trade barriers being built by advanced countries for their own national interests.

A flux of antidumping petitions filed against Korean products and the U.S. Administration's tough stand to protect its job-sensitive industries may be described offhand as a peculiar phenomenon noticeable in a presidential election year in that country. But then, according to some accounts, 17 industrialized countries including the United States, Japan and European Community nations are imposing varied import restrictions on 88 categories of Korean goods, or about a quarter of the nation's total exports.

The trade delegation, headed by Commerce-Industry Minister Kum Chin-hok made ample efforts to check what he termed "procedural protectionism" featured by antidumping and countervailing duty petitions in the United States. The minister thus obtained a promise from his U.S. counterpart to give "full and serious consideration" to Seoul's request for an expedited review of a controversial preliminary ruling on some of the petitions.

Nonetheless, it is yet to be seen how and to what extent the promise will be materialized in settling the controversy and, for that matter, in smoothing out a trade friction evident between the two allies.

On the other hand, the delegation, comprised of Korean business leaders, signed contracts to buy \$3.3 billion worth of American goods, nearly twice the \$1.8 billion Korean trade surplus for last year which it originally planned to offset through on-the-spot purchases.

Before and during the mission's tour, there were mounting Korean voices against what was seen as an indiscriminate and excessive American approach toward Korea, which is essentially still in a developing stage and burdened with an all too heavy defense burden. Such concerns are certain to continue and, indeed, mutual efforts are urgently called for to settle the trade friction, though it is much smaller than and different in nature from that between the United States and Japan.

Meanwhile, the outstanding trade problems, involving not only the United States but other trade partners, should also be taken as a reminder of the cold reality of international economy and, moreover, the impending need to restructure our trade patterns and strategy.

Substantiating that need during the past weeks were various reflections on our trade policy and revelations of certain export-related facts and figures. For instance, in a recent debate at the National Assembly, arguments were made that some Korean manufacturers, including major television makers, profited on the domestic market by overcharging their produce while exporting at low prices. That argument and other reported drawbacks on exports of oligarchic domestic pricing, which are vulnerable to dumping charges, necessitate bold changes in both industrial and export policies.

There is no denying that industrialists and exporters have to share the primary burden in breaking through the worsening bottleneck in trade.

Technological innovation for products of improve quality and higher value added, together with development of schemes for overseas joint ventures and other industries less liable to trade restrictions, have been much discussed lately. Also important is to redouble efforts to refine creativity and perception in international trade. This is vital in spheres ranging from the development of new export items to better trade transactions, including industrial lobbying.

WARNING ISSUED ON FISHING IN AREAS OF CONFLICT

SK190101 Seoul YONHAP in English 0013 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Deep-Sea Fisheries Association Monday called on its ocean-going fishing vessels to refrain from fishing in waters which are the center of a territorial conflict between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. The association's call came after the Korean Embassy in Senegal recently notified the government that Senegal's patrol boats had seized Guinean and other fishing boats operating in the disputed waters. The association also urged operators of the nation's commercial and other ships to be prudent in traversing dangerous waters near the Persian Gulf where Iran and Iraq are at war.

PRESS REPORT ON DISTURBANCES IN NORTH CITED

SK200527 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] Tokyo/Correspondent Chong Ku-chong -- Citing a Tokyo source versed in North Korean affairs, TONGIL ILBO, a paper of Koreans in Japan, reported in its 17 March edition that disturbances broke out in many areas in North Korea, including a large-scale riot in Wonsan.

The paper reported that a rebellion broke out in an army unit based the truce line in Kangwon Province and that abortive attempts were made to blow up the Mansudae Assembly Hall and other facilities in Pyongyang, in the wake of a mutiny by the army.

The paper also noted that incidents of rebellion against Kim Chong-il had taken place at Kim Il-song University, Kim Hyong-chik Teacher's College, and other major colleges. Among other things, an underground organization called the "Taesong Democratic League," composed largely of children of leading members of power circles in North Korea, had been ferreted out.

DAILY VIEWS PARTY ACTIVITIES FOR ELECTION

SK200152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] With the end of the special session of the National Assembly last week, the three major political parties are stepping up their political activities in preparation for the forthcoming general elections.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to spur its organization for consultative councils in local areas with the leading figures of the areas while concentrating on the training of partisans across the nation.

In the meantime, two opposition parties, the major opposition Democratic Korea Party and the second largest opposition Korea National Party, are bent on embracing reinstated former politicians by the end of April, at the latest. The two opposition parties will embark on re-organization of their district chapters with the reinstated politicians in order to increase party strength in the upcoming parliamentary election.

In addition, leading lawmakers of the ruling and opposition parties are expected to hold bi-partisan negotiations over the revision of the house election system soon.

The three major political parties seem to have agreed to settle the revision of the election system during the forthcoming special session of the parliament slated for either June or July.

The ruling DJP instructed its lawmakers to do their best to successfully organize the consultative councils by the end of this month. The DJP lawmakers were also asked to increase their political activities for training party members in district chapters, thus strengthening the organization of the ruling party.

Meanwhile, the major opposition DKP will decide on the admission of reinstated former politicians by the end of next week based on results of the party's contacts with them. DKP President Rep Yu Chi-song, who made numerous contacts with the former politicians affiliated with the now defunct New Democratic Party, asked them to join his party without any conditions. However, the major opposition party is facing difficulties in recruiting the former NDP members as many of them are asking the DKP leadership to guarantee their political future.

At present, as many as 15 former lawmakers from the outlawed NDP have expressed their intentions to enter the major opposition party either conditionally or unconditionally.

The second largest opposition KNP plans to recruit former politicians who either were members of the disbanded Democratic Republic Party or had no relations with any of the old political parties.

KNP President Kim Chong-chol is optimistic that his party will embrace a substantial number of them within this month. The second largest opposition party hopes to recruit promising former lawmakers such as Sin Hyong-sik, secretary general of the disbanded DRP.

DISPUTE REGARDING PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSED

Overview of Issue

SK180022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Following the closure of the special House session yesterday, the rival parties are likely to engage in a bitter tug-of-war over a new issue involving the qualifications of political party members. The bipartisan feud will be ignited by the ruling Democratic Justice Party's scheme to open wider the door for entry into political parties by the people. The DJP seeks to eliminate articles of various laws and regulations banning the entry of specific persons for this end.

Under the current Political Party Law, anyone except government officials, teachers and journalists can join any political party, if they have voting rights.

A DJP official said yesterday: "In order to give life to the spirit of the law, the party plans to delete various regulations now restricting qualification for party entry against the Political Party Law." At present, there are 54 laws and regulations preventing specific persons from joining parties. They break down to 14 laws, two presidential decrees, 11 statutes and 27 regulations. The specific persons referred to in laws and regulations are mostly officials of various cooperatives and associations. The DJP also wants chiefs of the smallest administrative echelons such as "tong, ri and pan" to be able to enter political parties "freely."

Contrary to this, the opposition parties are seeking to ban their entry into the parties, believing that they are capable of influencing elections in favor of the ruling party. The opposition Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party have already submitted their respective amendments to the Political Party Law to this end.

The DJP officer revealed that his party will operate the law in such a way as to ensure free entry into parties by all the people. "Being able to become a political party member is quite different from becoming an election campaigner. So, political party entry has nothing to do with the election," he claimed.

Meanwhile, the Forestry Cooperatives Law and Trust Cooperatives Law, for instance, rule that "those affiliated with political parties or political groups cannot become managers or employees of the cooperatives."

DJP Delays Easing of Rules

SK200144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party, faced with strident opposition from rival parties, has decided to delay the plan to ease restrictions on the entry into political parties.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the majority party, told reporters yesterday that his party intends to delay until after the upcoming parliamentary elections the job of amending a score of laws and rules which restrict employees of semiofficial organizations from joining political groups. Amending the laws and rules, he said, is necessary as they run counter to the Political Party Law which allows anyone except civil servants, school teachers and journalists to enter parties.

Rep. Yi said it is difficult to understand that opposition groups show a negative response to the DJP plan to widen the door for membership of political parties.

In a statement, Democratic Korea Party spokesman Mok Yo-sang said: "The DJP plan is feared to soil the sought-after free and clean election atmosphere because it might invite administrative power into the campaigning." He insisted that there were instances in which members of public credit unions and associations had thrown support to ruling party candidates in previous elections.

If the ruling party is resolved to establish a democratic system in the country by virtue of a peaceful transfer of power, the opposition party spokesman argued, the DJP should immediately rescind its plan to expand the door for party membership. Mok also urged the majority party to stop organizing the "regional cooperative council" to ensure fairness in the coming National Assembly voting. Consisting of some present and former community leaders as well as party cadres, the council has drawn a spate of criticism from the leading opposition DKP.

The spokesman asked the ruling party to accept the DKP proposal calling for banning heads of the smaller administrative units, "tong," "ri" and "ban," from joining parties. The opposition party believes that they would assist ruling party candidates in the parliamentary elections which might be held in December or early next year.

MINISTRY HOLDS UNIVERSITY 'SAFETY' INSPECTION

SK162335 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education conducted a "safety" inspection on 18 universities in Seoul Wednesday night, it was learned yesterday.

A ministry official, however, denied identifying themselves as ministry employees took away some papers after inspecting the desk drawers in the offices of the student corps and the student body leader of Yonsei University around 11 p.m. Wednesday. The official described the inspection as one conducted by the ministry as a supervisor for universities. "We have conducted such inspections whenever necessary," he said. The latest inspection, he said, was to determine whether the schools kept documents and such facilities as boiler systems in safe condition.

The official said during campus inspections, ministry employees can check the offices of student corps and student body leaders.

KAMPUCHEA PRAISES CHERNENKO'S 2 MAR SPEECH

BK191148 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1330 GMT 18 Mar 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Unchanging and Realistic Peace Policy of the Soviet Union" -- date not given]

[Text] On 2 March 1984 in Moscow, in a speech announcing his candidacy for the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, highlighted the great achievements of the Soviet Union in the past and affirmed the important foreign policies of the Soviet Union, in particular, issues of peace and good relations between the USSR and the PRC.

On the tense relations between the USSR and the United States, Comrade Chernenko affirmed the good will of the Soviet Union by putting forward constructive measures which the United States should adopt. Regarding the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles -- which have been deployed in Western Europe, created a good obstacle to the Geneva talks, gravely threatened world peace -- the reasonable solution, to avoid countermeasures from the socialist countries, is for the United States to dismantle and remove those missiles from Western Europe. Despite the arms race of the U.S. imperialists and the creation of tension in the international situation over the past decades the United States has not achieved military supremacy nor has it won any political victory. On the contrary, the member countries of the Warsaw Pact, in particular the Soviet Union, have effectively smashed the U.S. military supremacy and restored the military balance and, at the same time, have also defeated the warmongering policy of the United States and its NATO allies.

In searching for real peace and being highly responsible for humanity, for the present and future generations, Comrade Chernenko advised the United States to follow the following realistic path: Ratify the almost 10 year-old treaty on limiting underground nuclear tests and on nuclear tests for peaceful purposes; resume talks on the agreement to ban tests of nuclear weapons which were unfinished because the United States withdrew from the talks on this issue; accept the USSR proposals banning an arms race in space; freeze nuclear weapons; eventually ban the use of chemical weapons through talks on prohibition and destruction of stock of chemical weapons under effective supervision. These arguments will improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and lessen tension in the international situation in general.

The Soviet Union has affirmed its good will through concrete actions in advancing toward the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations with the aim of defending peace. Over the past few years, the Soviet Union and the member countries of the Warsaw Pact have put forward many peace proposals, in particular, the ones on the mutual freeze of nuclear weapons, the unilateral pledge by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against countries which possess nuclear weapons or those without them, encouragement on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone and not to cause the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and in particular the treaty proposal banning the use of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, between the Warsaw Pact countries and those of NATO.

Concerning Sino-Soviet relations, Comrade Chernenko stated that the USSR cannot sign any agreement with the PRC which infringes upon the interests of a third country. During talks to normalize Sino-Soviet relations, the Chinese side raised preconditions which demand that the Soviet Union stop supporting the temporary presence of the Vietnamese volunteer units in Kampuchea and that the Soviet Union force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. This represents an act of gross interference in the PRK's internal affairs.

The Kampuchean people have reaffirmed their position that the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer units which are carrying out internationalist duties on Kampuchean territory is within the bounds of the PRK's authorities and sovereignty. We categorically reject the unreasonable demands of the Chinese side in the Sino-Soviet talks. The presence of the Vietnamese volunteer units in Kampuchea is at the insistent request of the Kampuchean people in accordance with the spirit of the 18 February 1979 treaty of peace, friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea. This presence does not threaten any third country. On the contrary, the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer units has greatly contributed to strengthening the Kampuchean people's independence and mastership, which are threatened by the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries who have sustained and armed all stripes of Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean revolution. Withdrawing or not withdrawing the Vietnamese volunteer units is really an internal affair of Kampuchea and concerns only Kampuchean-Vietnamese relations.

The Sino-Soviet talks to normalize Sino-Soviet relations are in the interest of the two countries' peoples and a contribution to strengthen peace and security in Asia and the world. However, the normalization and improvement of Sino-Soviet relations must not infringe upon the interests of any third country. Our Kampuchean people greatly acclaim and welcome the correct stand, previous and current, of the USSR on the question of the defense of peace which has been clearly affirmed in Comrade Chernenko's speech. This is a source of important encouragement for their just cause to struggle against the Beijing Chinese expansionist-hegemonist clique which, through every poisonous maneuver, attempts to annex the three Indochinese countries.

PAPER RAPS PRC'S ANTAGONISM TOWARD INDOCHINA

BK190955 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Mar 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "No Matter How Perfidious, China's Maneuvers Are Doomed To Fail" -- date not given]

[Text] The 5 March 1979 victory has been inscribed in the glorious annals of the valiant Vietnamese people's resistance against foreign enemy aggressors. Five years ago, on 17 February 1979, the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists sent 600,000 soldiers to grossly violate the border region of the six northern provinces of Vietnam. For a month, the Chinese aggressors practiced scorched-earth tactics, destroying everything and massacring everybody on Vietnamese land. Whatever they came upon they destroyed. They plundered and carted away the people's property, and most savagely butchered Vietnamese women and children. Estimates of the devastation caused by the Chinese troops came to many billion dollars, as 4 towns and 320 villages were badly damaged, including 735 schools, 690 kindergartens, 420 hospitals and health stations, and so on.

However, they faced a courageous counterattack from the Vietnamese Army and people. A total of 62,500 Chinese soldiers, or more than 10 percent of the force, was put out of action -- killed, wounded, or captured. About 50 percent of their cavalry and artillery forces were damaged. On 5 March, because they were shamefully defeated, the Chinese leaders were forced to order the retreat of their troops.

World public opinion has most vehemently exposed the acts of aggression of the reactionary Chinese circles. To hurt Vietnam is to directly hurt the conscience of the Chinese people themselves. The bellicose policy pursued by the Beijing power holders against Vietnam only aggravates the existing split inside the Chinese community and provokes increasing instability in China's political and social fields.

Despite the loss of more than 60,000 soldiers and the waste of dozens of billions of yuan during its aggressive war against Vietnam, Beijing has not yet renounced its expansionist southward illusions. It is always on the look out for a suitable occasion to provoke a new war of devastation against Vietnam and is always preparing conditions for unleashing a new war of aggression to swallow up the three Indochinese countries as well as the whole of Southeast Asia.

The Chinese hegemonist-expansionists wildly continue to daily strengthen their collusion with U.S. imperialism and international reaction against Vietnam and the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. They have pressured a number of countries to impose a trade blockade on Vietnam and to cut their economic aid to that country. Moreover, Beijing and Washington have urged the ASEAN countries to pursue a policy of confrontation toward the Indochinese countries and have sought by all means to obstruct the trend for dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

However, despite all of these attempts, for the past few years, while implementing the two strategic tasks and attaining all the economic and social objectives set by the Fifth CPV Congress, the Vietnamese party, army, and people have worked as a single body to achieve immense victories, continuing to overcome all difficulties and successfully carrying out the 1981-85 5-year state plan.

In fraternal Laos, Beijing has continued its attempts to sabotage the Lao People's democratic administration from within by regularly infiltrating spies and agents and by seeking to establish a so-called united front including all the counterrevolutionary elements, the groups of former generals, and bands of thugs and thieves opposed to the legitimate Lao Government with the aim at undermining, splitting, and little by little controlling Laos.

In Kampuchea in particular, after the extremely cruel and savage Pol Pot genocidal regime was toppled, Beijing has continued stubbornly to oppose the resurrection of our people. They have used Thai territory as sanctuary for the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups to which they provide arms, ammunition, food, and training. Beijing has made all-out efforts to support and has commanded the so-called CGDK, forcing their Khmer Rouge flunkies to join hands in the coalition government with the reactionary forces of Son Sann and Sihanouk -- although the latter do not represent anybody but themselves -- to cause armed clashes, rob the people of their property, and maintain tension in the relations between Kampuchea and Thailand so as to enable Beijing to fish in troubled waters.

Beijing and Washington have used various international arenas to distort the devoted assistance of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea and grossly interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The propaganda machines of China and the United States constantly put out false statements to create a rift among the three Indochinese countries in the hope of destroying their solidarity and their traditional friendship.

Toward Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have become masters in the art of using pretexts to put off Sino-Vietnamese talks and reject the annual proposals for the cease-fire on the occasion of the Vietnamese and Chinese new year. It has not flinched from resorting to the use of military force to disturb the northern part of Vietnam. It is clear that their hostile policy toward Vietnam in particular and the three Indochinese countries in general remains unchanged.

Whatever they do, the Chinese authorities will never be able to cover up their nature as aggressors and hegemonists. The peoples of the Southeast Asian countries are becoming more suspicious of and worried by China's growing threat against them. During his visit to the United States in 1982, the Indonesian foreign minister stated in New York that the members of the ASEAN group, including his own country, regard China as the major threat in Southeast Asia.

The peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos will always be vigilant and will more than ever, strengthen their solidarity and cooperation to thwart every criminal maneuver of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys. The bonds of militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos are most important factors ensuring the victory of the revolution in each country and are the mighty common force of the three fraternal nations. At the same time, they also constitute important factors ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES LAO HEALTH DELEGATION

BK191247 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 19 -- Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the Public Health Ministry of Laos on Monday morning on a week-long visit to Kampuchea. He highly valued the fruitful cooperation in health care between Kampuchea and Laos. He expressed gratitude to the Lao Public Health Ministry for its moral and material support to Kampuchean people, particularly sending medicines, medical equipment and personnel to help inhabitants in Kampuchea's northeastern mountain province of Stung Treng. He said he believed that the multiform cooperation between the two countries would develop with every passing days.

In reply, Phan Phensigna, acting minister of public health of Laos and head of the delegation, praised the great successes recorded by the Kampuchan people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and the development of the special militant solidarity and multiform cooperation among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. He reaffirmed that Laos would deploy greater efforts to help develop the public health in Kampuchea, particularly Stung Treng Province.

Leaving the country the same day, the Lao delegation was seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Kampuchean Deputy Health Minister Phhea Thang and Lao Embassy Charge d'Affaires a.i. Khamphon Boutsavat.

LEADERS RECEIVE DEPARTING INDIAN DIPLOMAT

Chea Sim Thanks Envoy

BK180636 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] On the morning of 17 March, at Chamka Mon State Palace, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly, received and had cordial talks with J.C. Sharma, Indian charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, who paid a courtesy call at the end of his mission in Kampuchea.

Comrade Chea Sim profoundly thanked the government and people of the Republic of India for their wholehearted support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's just cause. The comrade clearly pointed out the situation in Kampuchea during the past 5 years during which the Kampuchean people have achieved great results in defending and building the fatherland, in particular the development in the political, military, and economic fields.

The comrade affirmed that, despite the collusion of U.S. imperialism and the Beijing Chinese with Thailand to provide weapons and supplies to the reactionary Khmers -- Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan -- to carry out poisonous activities, the Kampuchean situation will absolutely be irreversible because we have the Kampuchean-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity and the firm cooperation with socialist countries and progressive people all over the world.

Responding, J.C. Sharma highly appreciated the great victories of the Kampuchean people under the correct leadership of the KPRP during the past 5 years. He is convinced that because of the Kampuchean people's efforts, in the near future, the advance to build Kampuchea will be further bolstered in developing the Kampuchean revolutionary movement and the relations and cooperation between the two countries' governments and peoples will be even closer and better.

Chan Si Meeting

BK180557 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Before concluding his mission in the PRK, on the morning of 17 March J.S. Sharma, Indian charge d'affaires to Kampuchean, called on Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at his office. Comrade Chan Si highly appreciated the exemplary heroism and the just stand of the Indian people and government which have always fought for justice and peace in Southeast Asia and the world. At the same time, the comrade also exposed and condemned the dark maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and the Beijing expansionist clique which use the reactionary Khmer of Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan to oppose the Kampuchean revolution and the peaceful lives of the Kampuchean people. The comrade also talked about the good will of the Kampuchean and the Indochinese peoples who desire good relations with their neighbors for mutual benefit despite their different political and social regimes.

J.C. Sharma, in his response, said that the two years of his mission in Kampuchea have strengthened the traditional and longstanding relations of friendship between India and Kampuchea, in particular the solidarity in the defense of and safeguarding of a national heritage which is invaluable for Kampuchean history. He affirmed he will continue to strengthen and expand the solid relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two governments and peoples for the Kampuchean people's just cause to advance the country toward socialism.

RADIO REPORTS OPERATIONS OF VICTORY BRIGADE

BK200649 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Excerpt] In January and February, Victory Brigade [Kangpol Chey Chumneah] units staged various operations and ambushes in the western border region after firmly grasping the maneuvers of the enemies to destroy the people in this dry season. This brigade has scored satisfactory results. Many enemy forces, who attempted to cross the border to bring destruction to our Kampuchean territory, were killed, wounded, and arrested. In January and February, Victory Brigade killed 26 enemy forces and wounded almost 40 others. It seized dozens of all types of weapons and a quantity of important documents. Among the units of the brigade, Battalions No 1 and No 2 were the outstanding ones. Commanding cadres of all levels of these two battalions have more experience in caring about the living conditions of their combatants and directing the battles. All combatants have actively assisted the brigade. Therefore, the brigade has scored good results in destroying the enemies for the defense of our Kampuchea fatherland's border.

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK161229 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 16 (OANA/KPL) -- Khambou Soumisai, member of the party CC, chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Prefecture and the visiting Vietnamese delegation, led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, yesterday afternoon met here at the talks. On this occasion, the two sides exchanged views on the cooperation and assistances between the two cities.

Later in the evening of the same day, a reception was held at Lan Xang Hotel in the honor of the Vietnamese delegation.

The reception was attended by Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party CC, secretary of the Party Committee of Vientiane Prefecture Municipality, [and] other party and Administrative Committees' members of Vientiane Prefecture. Nguyen Xuan, the Vietnamese ambassador to the Lao PDR, was also on hand. The Vietnamese delegation arrived here in the morning of the same day.

BOUPHA MEETS WITH CSSR FOREIGN AFFAIRS GROUP

BK190525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] On 18 March 1984, an LPDR Foreign Ministry delegation led by Kahmphai Bouphe, member of the LPRP Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister, held talks in Vientiane with a delegation of the CSSR Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Jindrich Rehorek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and first deputy foreign minister. The two sides informed each other of the socialist construction and discussed international issues of common interest. They also exchanged views on the relations and cooperation between the two countries. The meeting proceeded in a very good atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Ladislav Kocsis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Laos, attended the meeting.

Rehorek and the CSSR delegation arrived in Vientiane on 17 March to pay a friendship visit to the LPDR at an invitation of the Lao Foreign Affairs Ministry. The delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Khamphai Bouphe, Ladislav Kocsis, and high-ranking cadres concerned.

Received by Phoun Sipaseut

BK200515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] During its visit to the LPDR, on the morning of 19 March, the CSSR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation led by Rehorek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, paid a courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, at the guest hall of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. On this occasion, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut expressed satisfaction over and highly appreciated this visit to Laos of the CSSR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation. He said: The visit has contributed to increasingly enhancing and developing the existing relations of friendship between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Rehorek also exchanged views on important issues concerning the international and regional situations. The two have reached an unanimity on all issues raised for discussions. The meeting between the guest and the host continued in a very friendly and profound atmosphere. Accompanying the delegation in paying a courtesy call on the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers on this occasion was Ladislav Kocsis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Laos.

CSSR Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Rehorek and party left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of the same day after ending a 3-day official visit to the LPDR. They were seen off at Wattai Airport by Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP Central Committee and first minister of foreign affairs, and Ambassador Ladislav Kocsis together with many high-ranking cadres of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES MPA COUNTERPART

BK180944 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Greeting message from National Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to Mongolian Defense Minister Colonel General Jamsrangiyn Yondon on MPA anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General Jamsrangiyn Yondon, defense minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ulaanbaatar:

Respected Comrade Minister, on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the MPA, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire Lao People's Army, I would like to convey to you, Comrade, warm salutations and greetings and, through you, to the fraternal cadres and combatants in the entire MPA militant solidarity and friendship.

Over the past 63 years, under the leadership of the MPRP with beloved and respected Comrade Tsedenbal as head and with assistance from the Soviet Armed Forces, the MPA has increasingly developed and has become a strong, well-organized, and modern revolutionary army. It, with the Mongolian people, has scored achievements in many fields in the cause of defending and building socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic, thus worthily contributing to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community and the strength of the forces safeguarding peace and revolution among the people of the world.

On this glorious occasion marking the historical day of the MPA, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to express great thanks and gratitude to the party, government, and Army of Mongolia for their wholehearted support and assistance to our Lao cause of struggle to defend and build our socialist country.

May the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Laos and Mongolia be increasingly strengthened and developed with each passing day!

I wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and new, ever greater success in your glorious cause.

[Signed] National defense minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Vientiane, 18 March 1984

SALI VONGKHAMSAO ATTENDS MPA DAY FILM SHOW

BK1980529 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] On the evening of 17 March, the Culture Ministry and the Embassy of the Mongolian People's Republic to Laos jointly held a grand film show at the Vientiane theater on the occasion of the 63d MPA anniversary. Attending the film on this occasion were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of culture, together with many distinguished guests as well as over 1,000 Vientiane residents.

Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, members of diplomatic corps and military attaches of socialist countries, and representatives of various international organizations in Laos also attended the film show.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CUBAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

BK200509 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 March, Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC and of the LPDR, received at the Presidential Office the credentials presented by Mario Garcia Vazquez, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Laos. Accompanying President Souphanouvong in receiving the credentials from the Cuban ambassador on this occasion were Khamphai Bouphe, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister and chief of the Presidential Office.

After accepting the credentials, President Souphanouvong conversed with Ambassador Mario Garcia Vazquez on many issues, in particular the issue on the promotion and expansion of friendly relations between the two countries in the past as well as at the present, relations which have been increasingly enhanced with each passing day. The president noted: In spite of being geographically far apart, Laos and Cuba have always supported and assisted each other. Although the present situation in Cuba -- forefront of the socialist community in Latin America -- is tense as a result of the activities of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, it is believed that the heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba with Comrade Fidel Castro as head, will be able to score new, ever greater achievements.

In conclusion, President Souphanouvong wished Ambassador Mario Garcia Vazquez new success in performing his diplomatic task. The meeting and conversation between the guest and the host continued in a very profound atmosphere of friendship.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES CHAMPASSAK CONGRESS

BK200439 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] On 17 and 18 March 1984 -- The 2d and 3d days of the First Congress of Champassak Provincial Party Committee -- Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, honored in addressing, in a very warm and friendly atmosphere, the 169 full delegates who represented a total of 3,019 party members throughout Champassak Province. On this occasion, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPRP Government, wholeheartedly hailed the achievements and victories scored by the cadres and party members as well as by the people throughout Champassak Province in the period of national salvation struggle as well as in the period of socialist transformation and construction.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane discussed the world situation, the situation in Southeast Asia and Indochina, and the situation in our country. He also noted the specific points and potential strength of Champassak Province. The comrade general secretary introduced various methods for the implementation of consolidating and building cadres and party members, saying it is necessary to firmly grasp all three directions on the building of the party, namely the political, ideological, and organizational directions. He stressed that all members must profoundly understand and adhere to the party's line and policies, strengthen the solidarity in the ranks of the party, praise or criticize each other in order to build themselves and associates, and settle weak points while promoting and expanding good ones. He continued: Regarding this, the party committees and standing committees at the central level must act as example in promoting and expanding the roles and serve as key or leading apparatuses in attentively building young cadres so that they can pursue the revolutionary cause. They must firmly grasp the principles in selecting and giving promotion to the cadres.

At the same time, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane called on all members to actively continue to carry out effectively the task of turning to the grass roots and to promote and expand the existing fine, traditional relations with the neighboring provinces, for example Saravane and Attapeu Provinces, and with the sister provinces of Nghia Binh of the SRV and Stung Treng of the PRK. The comrade secretary general also expressed the conviction that this historic congress of the Champassak Provincial Party Committee will conclude with a glorious success.

In reply, Comrade Sounthon Thepasa, member of the LPRP Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, on behalf of the congress, pledged to do everything possible and exert all intelligence and abilities to realize the cause of defending and building the country to advance socialism as well as to lead Champassak Province in the march forward on the path of growth and strength in all respects.

The congress will continue until 22 March.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN MEETS VIENTIANE WORKERS

BK191034 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 19 (KPL) -- General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC, party secretary of the Vientiane prefecture, on March 16, met officials and workers of the communications, transport and construction of the Vientiane prefecture. Besides raising the international and domestic situations, the Vientiane prefecture party secretary took the opportunity to praise the workers for their active contributions so far scored and appealed to them to give more efforts in socialist defence and construction.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE LOAN -- Vientiane, March 13 (OANA-KPL) -- The representatives of the governments of Laos and Japan, yesterday, signed here a document on the write off of loan given by Japan to build hydroelectric turbine at Nam Ngum Dam. The grant amounted to over 103 million yen is to be given to the Lao government within the period of 1983-84. Signing the document were, for the Laos side, Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and for the Japanese side, its ambassador to Laos Yoshinao Odaka. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 13 Mar 84 BK]

NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES IN BANGKOK 19 MAR

BK200108 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived here last night from Australia with a "sore throat." At least, that was the reason he cited for not talking to a huge throng of reporters crowding around him in the VIP room at Don Muang Airport.

"I have a sore throat, a sore throat. Thank you," Thach said with a smile and pointing his finger at his throat. He then left in a waiting limousine.

Thach, who had earlier visited Jakarta and Canberra, is scheduled to have talks with Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila on the Kampuchean conflict during his stay here. Thach said at a news conference in Sydney before his departure for Bangkok that Hanoi saw the removal of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge as a military and political force as a top priority in any talks on Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun returned here last night from a tour of three ASEAN countries whose leaders had reaffirmed that their stand on the Kampuchean problem had not changed. He said Thach had tried without success to drive a wedge to split the ASEAN countries. Phichai visited Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia during which the Kampuchean conflicts and trade were among the major topics of talks.

GOVERNMENT TO PURSUE BORDER ISSUE WITH BURMA

BK200502 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Thailand refuses to abandon its concern over last Monday's intrusion into Thai territory by Burmese Government troops in pursuit of Karen rebels, and will again raise the issue for discussion with Burma. A senior Foreign Ministry official said here yesterday that Thailand will reexamine the matter because much evidence has poured in to refute the Burmese ambassador's denial last Tuesday that Burmese troops did not violate Thai territory.

Chief Suthi Prakatwinitchai of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, said evidence gathered by the Thai military showed "very clearly the intrusion took place."

"We are now looking into damages caused to Thailand by the intrusion", said Mr Suthi, who led a team of Foreign Ministry officials on an inspection of the border situation in Tha Song Yang District opposite the Karen rebel camp of Maw Po Kay.

Thai Ambassador to Rangoon Thongchan Chotikasathian was also on the trip. The officials were briefed by the military and shown battle gear left behind by trespassing Burmese soldiers.

Last Monday two Thai soldiers were killed and 14 others wounded in a clash with 200 intruding Burmese troops. In the following morning's mop-up operations, the Thai military found 12 bodies of Burmese soldiers. Meanwhile, Burmese troops resumed artillery attacks on the Maw Po Kay camp yesterday after a few days' lull.

8 HMONG KILLED; ATTACKERS FLEE INTO LAOS

BK171440 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Nan -- Eight Hmong (Meo) hilltribesmen were killed and ten others reported missing following an attack by unidentified armed men who later fled into Laos, military sources reported today. Initial reports said about 30 men armed with RPG rockets and assault rifles launched the late Thursday night attack on a Hmong settlement in Ban Mai Nam Yao, located at about six kilometres from the Thai-Lao border. For about 30 minutes, the attackers held the Hmong community of 50 families in terror as they poured rocket and machinegunfire into the settlement. The sources noted there were many women and children living in the settlement in Chiang Kiang District.

It was not yet known whether the Hmongs put up any resistance. The sources were unable to identify the attackers but suggested they might have been other Hmongs involved in drug-running in the border area. The victims, they said, had fled from Laos last month. The attackers later stormed a nearby Border Patrol Police [BPP] outpost at Ban Mai Nam Yen triggering a 20-minute firefight that forced the assailants to retreat into Laos.

Reinforcements of fresh troops and paratroopers were subsequently sent to the BPP outpost 52 on order from the Civilian-Police-Military Command 32 chief, Maj Philat Noisanit, the sources said. Police and military officers found the bodies of the dead Hmongs on inspecting the settlement yesterday, the sources said. At this stage, it was as yet unclear whether the 10 missing had fled or were abducted by their attackers.

A BPP report yesterday said Laotian troops were involved in the attack on the BPP outpost in a cross-border incident. But officers at the Civilian-Police-Military Command today told the WORLD that the attack took place inside Thai territory and it was more likely that assailants were Hmong tribesmen.

ARMY OFFICIAL ON SOUTHERN COMMUNIST DRIVE

BK190938 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Mar 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] Colonel Banchon Chawansin, deputy director of the 4th Army Region's Civilian Affairs Section, has revealed that armed communist terrorists in the southern region are still employing guerrilla warfare tactics while colluding with local capitalists in operating illegal logging and mining businesses. The 4th Army Region has launched four suppression operations against them since the beginning of this year. The latest was Operation Thaksin 274 which was aimed at crushing the terrorists in the common border areas of Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat Provinces.

Col Banchon said that two mobile units have been set up to hear grievances of the people in Phipun District of Nakhon Si Thammarat and in the area under the Civilian-Police-Ministry Unit 42 in Surat Thani Province. He disclosed that a number of complaints have been lodged with the two units such as the amount of waste water released from mines in Kanchanadit District in Surat Thani Province.

At 0930 on 17 March, operation unit "Nakhon" captured the command center of the terrorists' operation area 333 which is located in the north of Phipun District. The center comprised eight big shelters, a printing house, two kitchens, a sporting ground, a workshop, a meeting hall, and a sewing shop as well as chicken and pig farms. The government forces also seized 60 rounds of grenade launcher ammunition and equipment. Meanwhile, operation unit "Pho Dam" also captured Workshop 79, a plant where terrorists produced landmines and repaired their weapons. The workshop is located about 17 km southeast of Ban Na San District of Surat Thani Province. The terrorists put up 20-minutes resistance before the government forces could seize the plant. Five government soldiers were wounded when a landmine detonated. The authorities confiscated tools, a color television set, generator, and rifles.

MATICHON SUT SAPDA VIEWS HAN'S RESIGNATION

BK181118 Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 18 Mar 84 pp 4, 5

[Column by Rasisalai]

[Excerpts] Amidst the unfavorable rumors about the country's financial stability and political events, a new development meriting close attention is the resignation of General Han Linanon, a faithful follower of Government Policy No. 66/2523.

If General Han had not resigned, he would be in a very uncomfortable situation since the country's politics is proceeding toward a trend which would require the inclusion of General Athit Kamlang-ek in the Cabinet should there be any future Cabinet reshuffle. The next cabinet will comprise military personnel as well as politicians and people from the influential circles.

An observer said: "Gen Han is now like a puppet. He is told to do this and do that. His resignation will at least encourage the movement like that of the democratic federation in opposing the Constitution amendment." Although there has not yet been any indication of such a political repercussion, the source expressed his concern that Gen Han's action might not be good for himself or the country's political situation.

Gen Han's resignation, made while MP's and interest groups are clinging closely to the military top brass, has turned political rivalry in the country more "acute." Gen Han's intelligence network has been very effective. Hardly any movement in the military and political circles and interest groups was allowed to pass undetected. Some military officers close to Gen Han believe that the current political events clearly indicate that the military [amnat Borisut] is going to control the country's social, economic, and political direction. This is because the role of the military has extensively expanded. Gen Athit discusses the national-level problem more frequently, particularly with "leading businessmen" and commercial bank groups. Moreover, military officers close to Gen Athit have been appointed members of the National Bank Committee.

Many people believe that Gen Han has now reached a dead end. He is now experiencing the deterioration of Thailand's political party system and reckless political game and lacks concrete support from both the people and military. However, some people do not think that Gen Han will reach his end easily because he still has support of the people and many groups which will enable him to act as a lever against the military power and play an "active role outside the National Assembly" that can heat up the political game in the next 2 months and even lead to the summary solution to the problem of the country.

SOVIET LAND MANAGEMENT DELEGATION VISITS

OW191622 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 19 -- A delegation of the General Department of Land Management of the Soviet Union lead by General Director E.I. (Gueibarmaka) paid a visit to Vietnam from March 1-19. It exchanged experiences with Vietnamese land management officials and discussed a plan for future bilateral cooperation.

The Soviet guests toured Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, and the Provinces of Hai Hung, Quang Ninh, Cuu Long and Tien Giang. They had working sessions with Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of agriculture and visited the Institute for Agricultural Planning and Design and the Jose Marti College of Agriculture. On March 13, the delegation was cordially received by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

SRV, CSSR EXCHANGE LETTERS ON JURIDICAL ACCORD

OW162140 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan and Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl exchanged here today letters ratifying an agreement on mutual assistance in juridical and legal affairs between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The agreement was signed in Prague on October 12, 1983.

TO HUU RECEIVES CSSR FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

OW162202 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today a visiting delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Jindrich Rehorek, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister. Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl was present on the occasion. Vice Chairman To Huu had a cordial conversation with Jindrich Rehorek and his party.

POLISH CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN VIETNAM

LD142323 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi, 14 March -- Minister of Culture and Art Professor Kazimierz Zygulski arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation from the SRV minister of culture and information, Nguyen Van Hieu.

Also today, Minister Zygulski held talks with his Vietnamese counterpart to exchange views on the cultural development of both countries, to add [words indistinct] cooperation and map out prospects for expanding cultural exchange between the two countries.

VIETNAM-POLAND FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS

OW172147 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association held here today an enlarged meeting presided over by Nguyen Chan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of mines and coal, and president of the association.

The participants put a high value on the results of the association's activities last year and worked out a program of actions for 1984. As an immediate task, they will mobilize the entire people to step up production to claim new achievements in honour of the 40th national day of the Polish People's Republic. They plan to organize some more chapters of the Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association.

Addressing the meeting, S. Wacławski, first secretary to the Polish Embassy in Vietnam, introduced the Polish people's recent achievements in many fields. He expressed his hope that the cooperation between the two peoples, especially between the two friendship associations, would further develop.

SRV-BULGARIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MEETING HELD

OW162154 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- The Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association met today under the chairmanship of Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister of agriculture and chairman of the association, to review their achievements last year and work out their task for this year.

The participants valued the association's achievements in 1983 as important contributions to further consolidating and developing the friendship, militant solidarity and co-operation between the peoples of Vietnam and Bulgaria. They also discussed measures to further promote the association's activities to welcome the 40th national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Bulgaria treaty of friendship and co-operation.

MONGOLIAN ARMY DAY CELEBRATED IN HANOI

OW172124 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- A meeting was held here Friday by the command of the Border Guards to mark the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army (March 18). Among those present at the meeting were Col. Trinh Tran, deputy commander and chief of staff of the Border Guards; Col. Le Van Than, deputy political commander of the Border Guards; Col. Vi Xuan Vinh, head of the External Relations Department of the Defence Ministry; and Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam R. Gunsen.

Addressing the meeting Col. Le Van Than warmly acclaimed the notable achievements of the Mongolian Army in national defence and socialist construction over the past 63 years. He thanked the Mongolian Party, Government, people and Army for their valuable support and assistance to Vietnam and expressed Vietnam's full support for the peace-advocating policy of the Mongolian Party and State as expressed in their new initiatives aimed at consolidating peace and security in Asia. Col. Le Van Than wished the Mongolian people and Army brilliant success in carrying out the resolutions of the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and in implementing Mongolia's Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Ambassador R. Gunsen, in his reply, expressed his joy at the substantial achievements of the Vietnamese people and Army in their patriotic war in the past as well as in socialist construction at present, particularly in discharging their noble internationalist duties towards the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

He voiced Mongolia's full support for the efforts made by the peoples of the three Indochinese countries to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation. He expressed the wish that the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples and Armies of Mongolia and Vietnam would be constantly consolidated and developed.

Van Tien Dung Sends Greetings

OW171939 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has extended his warmest greeting to his Mongolian counterpart, Col Gen Jamsrangiyn Yondon, on the Mongolian Army Day (March 18).

His congratulatory message says: "Under the leadership of the glorious Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Army has overcome all difficulties and trials, fought with heroism and won glorious victories. Siding with the Soviet Armed Forces, it completely liberated the country and is firmly defending Mongolia's territorial integrity."

After recalling the considerable achievements of the Mongolian Army in national defence and socialist construction, especially its revolutionary vigilance against sabotage activities by the enemy, the message says: "On this occasion, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the Mongolian Party, Government, people and Army for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese peoples revolutionary cause in the past as well as at present." It wishes the militant solidarity and close cooperation between the peoples and Armies of Vietnam and Mongolia constant consolidation and development in the interests of peace and security in Asia and elsewhere in the world.

SRV-FRANCE ECONOMIC COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

BK180651 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] The joint Vietnamese-French Commission for Economic and Industrial Cooperation held its third session in Paris on 12 and 13 March.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Dao Huy Ngoc, director of the SRV Foreign Ministry's Second Department for Europe, and the French delegation, by Michel Combal, chief of the External Relations Ministry's Asia-Australia Department. The two sides reviewed their economic and industrial cooperation since the previous session and worked out measures to promote this cooperation. They agreed on the convening of the next session in Hanoi.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PRESS DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

OW160835 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- A French Communist press delegation led by Francois Hilsum, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, deputy-managing editor of L'HUMANITE and chief-editor of L'HUMANITE-DIMANCHE arrived here yesterday on a visit to Vietnam as guest of the Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper NHAN DAN. It was welcomed by Hong Ha, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chief-editor of NHAN DAN; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the International Department of the CPVCC.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON SRV-INDONESIA SEMINAR

BK140811 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12, 13 Mar 84

[NHAN DAN 12 March article by (Quang Dung): "Contribution to the Victory of Independence, Peace, and Friendship"]

[Text] The Vietnam-Indonesia seminar held on 25-26 February in Hanoi has drawn the attention of public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world. A lot of attention was focused on the seminar because its main theme was peace, stability, and friendship in Southeast Asia -- a burning current issue and a primary concern of the Southeast Asian countries. For the first time a large get-together was held by noted international study scholars from Vietnam and Indonesia -- one belonging to the group of three Indo-chinese countries and the other belonging to the group of ASEAN countries.

The participants in the seminar consisted of more than 30 academics, professors, doctors, and scholars of different fields of study from both countries. This seminar commanded special attention because it was held by scholars from the two countries who are responsible for contributing the results of their studies to the formulation of each country's policy. A good policy must always be based on good information and study -- this is a universally accepted truth. Furthermore, this was also a seminar held by scientific study scholars from Indonesia -- a large country in the region that holds an important position in Southeast Asia and the world -- and from Vietnam, whose contributions to the national liberation movement, independence, and freedom have won the affection and admiration of the world's peoples.

In an atmosphere of friendship, sincerity, frankness, and urgency, the seminar brought about positive and useful results. Lively discussions took place in an objective and scientific spirit around the issue of the absence of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the orientations for reaching a solution aimed at building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and friendship free from outside aggression and intervention.

For more than 40 years since World War II, Southeast Asia has been the only region without peace in the world. Wars and crises have successively plagued Southeast Asia, and a war involving an amount of bombs and shells even greater than that used during World War II took place in this region. Here, there have taken place historic large-scale confrontations that upset the situation in Southeast Asia. Proceeding from historical facts, the participants in the seminar pointed out that imperialist, colonialist, militarist, and expansionist forces from the outside constitute a threat to the independence of the Southeast Asian countries and are the cause of the sabotage of regional peace and stability. There still remain disagreements between the Southeast Asian countries, but compared with the outside threat they are very small and will not by themselves lead to regional eruptions.

Obviously, all the historic encounters have occurred between the imperialist, colonialist, expansionist, and hegemonist forces on the one side and the spirit of struggle for independence, freedom, and peace and security among nations in the region on the other.

China has placed all the Southeast Asian countries under its hegemonist control since the 1st century B.C., and still considers Southeast Asia a region under its influence. Chinese expansionism and hegemonism toward Southeast Asia was discontinued only for 100 years or so in the 19th century when China itself was divided by western countries and turned into a semicolonial country. The Southeast Asian countries were occupied and turned into colonies by the U.S., French, British, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese colonialists.

In World War II, Japan took over the domination of Southeast Asia from the western imperialists. Following the Japanese fascists' defeat, the western colonialist countries again resumed their wars of aggression against the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia. Taking advantage of the defeat and decline of the western imperialists, the United States directly jumped in to get a foothold in Southeast Asia and waged the bloodiest war of aggression in history.

The participants in the seminar unanimously pointed out: Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is the main danger for Southeast Asia because the imperialist and colonialist forces came and went one after another, while Chinese expansionism and hegemonism exists in Asia itself next to Southeast Asian countries. Its presence, provocation and threat is permanent. No other region in the world has to face such continued pressure from the expansionist and hegemonist policy of a big nation adjacent to it as Southeast Asia has had to bear from China for the past 2,000 years. Nor is there any other hegemonist force like China, which has numerous contingents of clandestine forces very well versed in sowing troubles deep into Southeast Asian countries. Nor is there any other hegemonist force that is as deceitful, treacherous, and cruel as China.

The threat of Chinese expansionism-hegemonism to the independence of the Southeast Asian countries and to peace and stability in the region is all the more serious when the participants in the seminar viewed this matter in the time frame of the late 20th century and early 21st century.

China is now implementing its four modernizations plan, aiming at quadrupling the value of gross industrial and agricultural production volume by the year 2,000. We can visualize that if ever China achieved 100 or 50 percent of this plan, the Southeast Asian countries would not have to cope with a China like the current one but with two or four China's that would use their economic potentials in carrying out their expansionist and hegemonist schemes in this region. China might fail to achieve its four modernizations policy. Then to blunt the Chinese people's opposition, Beijing would again use the Maoist followers in Southeast Asian countries to sow great disturbances like it did during the cultural revolution.

The participants in the seminar also pointed out: To implement their plot of suppressing the movement for independence in Southeast Asia, the imperialist and expansionist forces have always directed their spearhead at those countries with the strongest will for independence.

It is not by accident that Vietnam and Indonesia -- especially the three Indochinese countries -- have always been the main victims of imperialism and expansionism. During the wars of aggression against Southeast Asia, the imperialist and expansionist forces have always implemented the divide-to-conquer policy by using the territory of some Southeast Asian countries, especially Thailand, to oppose the Indochinese countries. In this way, they have won temporary victories before being totally defeated. At the same time, they have caused confrontation and hostility among Southeast Asian countries.

Life demands that the Southeast Asian countries strengthen solidarity against the divisive policy of the imperialist, hegemonist and expansionist forces.

In analyzing the peculiarities of Southeast Asia, the participants in the seminar pointed to an important phenomenon which has taken place in southeast Asia, the significance of which goes beyond the limits of the region. That is that over the past 40 years in Southeast Asia, a most profound and positive new trend has emerged: The force of independence and peace which is winning gradual victory, has grown up outstandingly and is sufficiently strong to prevent and defeat the imperialist and expansionist forces that encroach on the independence and sovereignty of each individual country and the peace and stability of the entire region. It has won victories of historic and epochal significance.

This situation has created the possibility for Southeast Asian countries to assume the responsibility of resolving regional problems. Faced with the danger of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism toward Southeast Asia, and with the current trend in Southeast Asia, and being fully aware of their responsibility for peace, stability, and prosperity of the entire region, the Vietnamese and Indonesian researchers exchanged broad and profound views on the various solutions related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In its statement, the Vietnamese side clearly pointed out: In the face of imminent Chinese danger in the next century, the Southeast Asian countries should promptly restore peace and cooperate with one another in national construction. They should immediately build a zone of security in order to eliminate foreign aggression and intervention. The problems of strategic importance which will test Southeast Asian countries in the future requires us to promptly resolve current problems in the region with a high sense of responsibility.

Also in the same spirit, the Indonesian statement pointed out: Southeast Asian countries should shoulder the responsibility for their own security and stability. If all the Southeast Asian countries really want to preserve regional peace and stability, they should rely on themselves and should not let others control their region. They should make the outside world see that despite their differing ideologies and social and political regimes, they still can cooperate with one another.

The Southeast Asian countries share a common aspiration and unique resolution which is to safeguard peace and stability in the region. However, if the differences among Southeast Asian countries are not correctly and promptly resolved, they will create opportunities which the imperialist and expansionist forces can take advantage of to make the differences escalate to an uncontrollable and explosive point where they can easily intervene and interfere in the region.

Historical experiences, especially the realities in the past 5 years, have clearly shown that those countries which adopt a policy of relying on outside forces to seek peace, security, and development in a manner harmful to other countries or exert pressure to impose their will on a third country and cause regional tension, will find only setbacks and stalemate.

The best policy for Southeast Asian countries is to respect each other's independence, sovereignty, and legitimate rights, coexist peacefully, and struggle together for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation.

The participants in the seminar pointed out that such a basis and policy for resolving Southeast Asian problems can be found in the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference, especially in the resolution of the seventh nonaligned summit held in New Delhi in March 1983 on Southeast Asia. This basis and policy has been accepted by the two groups of countries and is in line with the seven points presented by the Lao foreign minister on behalf of the three countries at the 36th UN General Assembly in 1981 and ASEAN's 1971 formula for a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality -- ZOPFAN.

Discussing economic relations in Southeast Asia, both Vietnamese and Indonesian sides indicated the promising possibilities for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia as well as among the Southeast Asian countries in the interests of each individual country and for the prosperity of the entire region.

Concerning the major issues in Southeast Asia as well as the bilateral relationship, the researchers of both countries reached an identity of views on several points involving the methods of raising questions and assessing the situation as well as on long-term strategy. However, as a result of differences in the political and social regimes and the international positions between the two countries, contact between the two countries for mutual understanding has only recently been accelerated. Consequently, there still is disagreement on some specific issues.

As regards peace and stability in Southeast Asia, both sides discussed the settlement of differences between ASEAN and Indochinese countries over the Kampuchean issue. The Indonesian side thinks that this is a problem between China and the Indochinese countries, that the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination must be respected, that the genocidal Pol Pot clique must be eliminated, and that Vietnam's security and survival must be respected.

Despite some differences admitted by both sides, they indicated that these problems could still be resolved through contacts and seminars which would make both sides understand each other better and narrow the gap in order to find correct solutions in the interests of the two countries and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

It is hard to believe that the seminar could have taken place in such an open, cordial, and understanding atmosphere and with such a positive success if it had not been firmly based on the friendly relationship between Vietnam and Indonesia, on the common interest in the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and on the common aspiration for building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and friendship.

Mentioning the Vietnam-Indonesia relationship, researchers of the two countries were happy and proud to realize that the relationship between the two sides was good in the past and was never stained by any conflict or war. Following World War II, Vietnam and Indonesia were the first two countries to use revolutionary force to rise up and gain power in 1945. The peoples of both countries have been supporting each other in the struggle to preserve independence. During the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of Vietnam, Indonesia was the sole ASEAN country to establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam. When the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists tried in every way to make ASEAN confront Indochinese countries, the Vietnam-Indonesia relationship was still friendly although differing in some respects. The friendly relationship between the two countries is all the more consolidated and developed since both countries have a common enemy to oppose, that is the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, when they are struggling along a common path of cooperation, and when they cooperate with other Southeast Asian countries to make a positive contribution to regional peace and stability.

In its various statements, the Indonesian side expressed sincere words. The reasons for both sides to respect each other are very clear. The heroic struggle for Vietnam's independence is an asset of Southeast Asia. Vietnam, Indonesia, Algeria, and a few other countries have become independent in the wake of World War II.

Vietnam and Indonesia understand the value of independence because they know very well the importance of fundamental national rights and, consequently, they have had to endure the most sacrifices. The warm relationship between Vietnam and Indonesia may contribute greatly to reaching an agreement on a common view between Indochinese and ASEAN countries; and on this basis our Indonesian friends drew the following conclusion: Having the same historical background, sharing the same thought about national independence, and respecting each other, the two countries established relations at a very early date; and the basis of this relationship has increasingly developed. In spite of different political and ideological systems and disagreement on a number of international issues which leads to differences in solution, Vietnam and Indonesia still feel they have warm relations.

Another no less important cause of the seminar's good results is the current situation in Southeast Asia. Indeed, the seminar took place at a time when Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos already went through the most difficult period in 1979-80 and are steadily advancing forward. The revived strength of the Kampuchean people was vividly reflected in the recent 5th anniversary of the liberation of Kampuchea. The solidarity of the three Indochinese countries which are closely linked with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has developed in quality; and it was clarified at the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in early 1983.

Meanwhile, the hostile policy pursued by China in collusion with the United States to oppose the three Indochinese countries, pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, and cause tension in Southeast Asia is being defeated step by step. China has revealed itself ever more clearly to be the main danger to independence and peace in Southeast Asia. Many ASEAN countries have realized that the longer confrontation lasts, the more it will benefit China and do harm to all Southeast Asian countries. The trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia is developing with each passing day. A number of Western countries have distanced themselves from China's hostile policy toward Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. This situation is greatly favorable for the advocates of dialogue who want to seek a solution to lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and unfavorable for the instigators of confrontation and tension in the region.

The evolution of the situation in Southeast Asia and the perspective of China's danger in the next century urge farsighted people in Southeast Asia to increase contact and dialogue in order to find an early and correct solution to Southeast Asian problems and to cope with outside threats.

The Vietnam-Indonesia seminar has ended successfully. It is the first one but an important and fine step. At his reception of Indonesian delegates to the seminar at the presidential palace on the afternoon of 27 February, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong said: The seminar is a significant event and an opportunity for Vietnam and Indonesia to meet each other, hear each other's views, understand each other, and consequently see the problems and solve them together. Indonesia is a major country in the region and has a very important position since it lies at the intersection of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Indonesia should make an important contribution to the affairs of the region with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation. This seminar is an active contribution to promoting dialogue and easing tension in the region in the interests of the two countries and of the region as a whole.

The above is the most accurate assessment of the significance and results of the Vietnam-Indonesia seminar. This is a common success of both Vietnam and Indonesia, and of independence, peace, and friendship over the imperialist and expansionist forces that seek to control the Southeast Asian countries and turn them into a tool serving their strategies. This success clarifies the truth that only through dialogue in an open-hearted, frank, and friendly spirit will the Southeast Asian countries understand each other more clearly; narrow down the distance between them; together seek a correct solution to Southeast Asian problems; check the aggression and intervention by imperialist, expansionist and hegemonist forces in the region; ensure the legitimate interests of each country in Southeast Asia; and build a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Southeast Asia.

INDONESIA'S MURDANI CITED ON SRV TROOPS IN PRK

BK171055 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] It is reported by an AFP correspondent in Jakarta that in an address to 150 officials of the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, Mr Benni Murdani, commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, has pointed to the just character of the presence of Vietnamese People's Army volunteer units in Kampuchea, saying that their presence is for self defense purposes in the face of the Chinese threat and that there is absolutely no question of alleged Vietnamese territorial ambition. The AFP correspondent also quoted Gen Murdani as saying during his recent visit to Vietnam that the Indonesian Army and people do not regard Vietnam as a threat to Southeast Asia.

CPV SECRETARIAT DIRECTIVE ON ANNIVERSARIES

BK171408 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Mar 84

["Full Text" of 13 March CPV Central Committee Secretariat directive on commemoration of 30th anniversary of Dien Bien Phu victory and 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army]

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory falls on 7 May and the 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army (VPA) falls on 22 December 1984. These two major anniversaries are our people's important historic events. They should be well organized to mobilize all our party members, people, and troops to emulate in scoring achievements, successfully implementing the Fifth CPV Congress resolutions, accelerating the development of all-people national defense and the VPA, enhancing the revolutionary traditions, increasing combat strength, successfully building socialism, firmly defending the socialist fatherland, and fulfilling international obligations. The party Central Committee Secretariat's decision to solemnly organize the commemoration of the 30th Dien Bien Phu victory anniversary and the 40th VPA founding anniversary is aimed at:

1. Profoundly disseminating among the people and the Armed Forces the tradition of opposing foreign aggressors, the spirit of determination to fight and to win, self-reliance, and the national and Armed Forces' revolutionary offensive; consolidating patriotism; accelerating the cause of socialist construction; strengthening the all-people national defense; developing quality in building the Armed Forces; strengthening the people-soldier solidarity; enhancing vigilance and combat readiness; and foiling the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.
2. Commending the VPA for its maturity, glorious victories, and valuable traditional character developed and maintained during the past 40 years.

3. Accelerating the movement to develop the fine character and increase the fighting strength of the entire party, people, and troops in all localities, agencies, and units to triumphantly fulfill this task from now until 1985.

Various sectors, echelons, and units, especially grassroots establishments, must satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

1. Organize a propaganda and education program to enable the people, all troops, sectors, and branches, especially the young generation, to understand the history and traditional character of our army, the task of national construction and defense, military obligations, and the consciousness of combining the economic task with the national defense task. They must also understand the tasks of building the Armed Forces, the maintenance of the people-soldier solidarity relationship, and the power of the collective mastery system in the cause of national construction and defense.

2. Various echelons of party committees and administrations within and outside the Army must closely coordinate with one another in carrying out various realistic tasks with high results. They must organize conferences to promote the people-soldier solidarity, conduct criticism and self-criticism, promptly resolve various concrete problems in coordinating tasks concerning the maintenance of combat readiness and building the all-people national defense, implement state law and military discipline, improve the daily life of the Armed Forces, and strengthen the people-soldier solidarity. They must commend units, localities, and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements in building the all-people national defense and in defending the fatherland. Officers and combatants who have been with the Army for many years must satisfactorily overcome problems concerning logistics and rear services; provide assistance to families of the fallen heroes, wounded soldiers, and military personnel; organize mass activities to enhance the consciousness of the all-people national defense and the readiness to join the Army to defend the fatherland.

They must cite the good example of the VPA combatants by organizing talks in localities, holding exhibitions on military artifacts and traditions, organizing good health and sports competitions and troops induction congress, registering enlisted men in the Armed Forces and the reserve task force [quaa dung nhieem], organizing activities of the Combatants Mother's Association and the Women's Union to motivate their husbands and sons to do their military service and participate in cultural and artistic activities.

3. Various echelons of party committees, organizations, sectors, mass organizations, and each individual unit of the Armed Forces must review and assess their tasks in 1983, continue to carry out the movement to improve the fine character and increase the fighting strength, and design measures to accelerate this movement in 1984.

4. The party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department must formulate propaganda and education programs for the people throughout the country and supervise various sectors and localities in organizing these commemorations. The ministry of National Defense must design propaganda and education programs and formulate supervisory plans to guide propaganda and educational activities in the Army. The party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department and the VPA Political General Department must formulate plans to disseminate in foreign countries the significance of the historic Dien Bien Phu victory and the traditional character of our Army and people.

5. Organize scientific seminars on victories of the anti-French resistance for national salvation.

Organize solemn meetings in Hanoi in commemoration of the Dien Bien Phu victory on 7 May and the founding anniversary of the VPA on 22 December. Various echelons of party committees, leading cadres of sectors, organizations, mass organizations, and localities are responsible for organizing major anniversaries in 1984 in order to score concrete results in close conjunction with the fulfillment of tasks of localities and units.

MARXISM-LENINISM COURSE FOR SOUTHERN CADRES OPENS

OW171845 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- The first higher course on Marxism-Leninism since liberation for cadres of Vietnam's southern provinces was recently opened in Ho Chi Minh City. The course is attended by more than 200 cadres, including 63 women. The students, graduates of senior high schools, had passed an entrance examination. The course lasts four years and a half and covers such subjects as philosophy, political economics, scientific communism and the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

After the course, the graduates will become lecturers, and teachers of politics for party schools, universities and colleges, schools of various services and mass organizations.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS POLLS TO BE HELD IN APRIL, MAY

BK161245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] To date 38 provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government have fixed dates for the people's councils elections at district, village, and corresponding levels in April and May.

Haiphong Municipality and Hai Hung, Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, Minh Hai, and Thuan Hai Provinces have mobilized cadres from various sectors to help various grass-roots units prepare work for the elections. Many provinces and cities have organized courses for lecturers to study the content of party and state directives and circulars on tasks concerning the elections, the law on organization of the people's councils and committees of various echelons, and the law on the people's councils elections so that these lecturers may disseminate to people at grass-roots units the significance of the elections, the role and position of the people's councils and committees, qualifications of councillors, right and duty of voters, and rules and regulations of the elections.

Many localities satisfactorily published documents for the elections, established election committees for their localities, divided electoral units into two levels, established organizations responsible for the elections, and appointed election councils, committees, and teams. The Fatherland Front committees of various echelons have coordinated with people's committees at corresponding echelons and other mass organizations in their localities to introduce candidates running for the elections and to inspect preparations for the elections.

'HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS' OF UNEMPLOYED IN CITIES

BK171104 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] The number of jobless workers has increased every day in recent years. In the cities alone, hundreds of thousands of people, mainly youths reaching work age, discharged soldiers and policemen, and graduates from the general education schools and various training courses, are jobless.

The authorities of many sectors and localities have surveyed and classified the number of jobless people. At the same time, they have closely watched the situation of job availability and formulated projects for developing production so as to create more jobs for the people.

The authorities in such major cities as Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh have experimentally drawn experiences from the task of surveying and classifying jobless people and extended it to cover entire cities. In Haiphong, they have established projects for developing the family economy and expanding handicrafts such as crocheting and embroidery. In Hanoi, they have projects for processing wool fiber. In Ho Chi Minh City, they have expanded vocational training for youths and other unskilled people. In Phu Khanh, they have developed chicken raising in each family.

With these measures, in the 3 years from 1981 to 1983, local authorities mainly in the cities have arranged jobs for 620,000 people -- permanent jobs for nearly 540,000 and temporary jobs for more than 80,000 people. Although the authorities of all sectors, echelons and localities have been concerned with this task, they have not put it into plans and have failed to get necessary capital and materials for expanding jobs and sectors to absorb workers. In general, the unemployment problem has been inconsistently and slowly resolved.

FINANCE MINISTRY REVIEWS RATION STAMP PROCEDURES

BK171110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Implementing Decision No 238-CP dated 16 September 1983 of the Council of Ministers chairman on transferring the tasks of printing, issuing and administering ration stamps, coupons, and books from the internal trade sector to the finance sector, finance agencies at all levels have so far completed the first stage of issuing ration stamps, coupons, and books to the various authorized recipients. In order to fulfill this task well, the Finance Ministry recently reviewed the performance during the first stage and provided guidance for localities to examine and approve the issuance of ration stamps, coupons, and books to recipients in 1984.

From now until the end of this year, there will be two stages of issuing ration stamps and coupons to cadres, workers, and civil servants, and three phases of issuing ration stamps and coupons to their dependents.

As regards the ration stamps and coupons of cadres, workers, and civil servants, responsible finance services should direct the finance offices in districts, precincts, and cities to complete the first stage of issuance before 15 April 1984 and the third stage prior to 5 August 1984. With respect to the stamps and coupons for dependents, they should be considered and approved before 15 March 1984 for the second phase, prior to 5 June 1984 for the third phase, and prior to 5 September 1984 for the fourth phase.

As for food stamps A and B, they will be issued for one additional phase from now until the end of the year and for all the remaining months of 1984. This phase of issuance must be completed before 15 March 1984. The new recipients of food stamps A and B will also be considered and issued the food stamps at one time and for all the months they are entitled until the end of the year.

The local authorities should organize the issuance of ration stamps and coupons to all units to ensure their timely distribution to recipients and their dependents without any interruption between stages and phases. The listing, examination and issuance of ration stamps and coupons to recipients and their dependents are basically still governed by the stipulations of the internal trade sector which were issued in late 1983.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK171228 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Jakarta, March 17 (AFP) -- President Suharto today received the credentials of the first Iranian ambassador to be posted to Indonesia in the past five years. In a ceremony at the presidential palace, Iran's former charge d'affaires, Abdul Azim Hashemi Nik, was made plenipotentiary ambassador to Indonesia.

The Islamic Republic appointed its first ambassador here in 1979, soon after the 1978 revolution which toppled the regime of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. But the earlier ambassador, Ali Khani, left one month later because of "troubled times" during the early days of the Islamic Republic, the Iranian Embassy here said.

Until the appointment, Iran's only ambassador in the region was posted in Malaysia, which has a strong Moslem community. Indonesia is the world's largest Moslem nation in terms of population, with some 90 percent of the country's 160 million people following the path of Islam. Tehran made its request to appoint a plenipotentiary ambassador to Indonesia last October.

Sources here said the Indonesian Government, in an attempt to limit Iran's representation in the country, had compromised on the request by naming the charge d'affaires to the ambassadorial post. Relations between Iran and Indonesia have been friendly in recent years despite unspoken fears here over reported efforts by Tehran to export its Islamic revolution.

In a speech today, President Suharto expressed Indonesia's desire to strengthen ties between Iran and Indonesia "based on reciprocal respect of each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

A ripple was created late last year when Indonesian authorities discovered that the Iranian Embassy had been issuing a periodical, YAUM AL QUDS, said to be hostile to Saudi Arabia and, indirectly, to Indonesia. The discovery in central Java of an underground journal, AR RISALAH, promoting Iranian leader Ayotollah Khomeyni's teachings and attacking Indonesia's pancasila ideology -- which teaches tolerance between all major religions -- revived fears over Iranian efforts to export its revolution. The pancasila ideology comprises the first principle of "belief in one God," but does not recognize Islam as the only official religion, nor is Indonesia an Islamic republic. Iran's Embassy here denied charges that it was connected with AR RISALAH, and promised to request Information Ministry clearance to publish YAUM AL QUDS.

JAKARTA PRESS DISCUSS NGUYEN CO THACH'S VISIT

BK200700 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 19 Mar 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Most of the capital newspapers' editorials focus their attention to the efforts that have been or are being made to solve the Kampuchean problem. SUARA KARYA writes that dialogue opportunities with Vietnam for a solution to the Kampuchean problem still exist. This can be seen from Nguyen Co Thach's remark at a news conference in Jakarta shortly before his departure for Australia in which he described his talks on Kampuchea with the Indonesian leaders as an exchange of views.

Then it was reported from Canberra that Nguyen Co Thach was prepared to hold talks on Southeast Asia regional issues with the Kampuchean problem as the top priority. According to SUARA KARYA, while it is true that Nguyen Co Thach's latest remark in Indonesia has revived some optimism, we will be even more optimistic if the report from Canberra is really true.

Discussing the same subject, ANGKATAN BERSENJATA states that Indonesia would have been happier if Nguyen Co Thach had said in Jakarta what he said in Canberra. However, wherever his remark was made, we still welcome it with enthusiasm. According to ANGKATAN BERSENJATA, the Kampuchean problem indeed has to be solved not just for ASEAN's or Vietnam's interests, but also for the interests of Southeast Asia as a whole.

KOMPAS writes that if the Kampuchean problem is left unsolved, the most affected party, besides the Kampuchean nation, is Vietnam itself. ASEAN, the PRC, or the Soviet Union are not affected by this problem, because these countries, not like Kampuchea and Vietnam, can afford to get involved in this problem while continuing their own countries' development and implementing other undertakings without interruption. Things are different for Vietnam as the Kampuchean problem has made it difficult for it to carry out its own development. Besides, it must still finance its occupation force in Kampuchea.

MERDEKA in its editorial writes that Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Southeast Asia has shown some positive results. For this reason, this daily is convinced that, in the long run, a mutual understanding which reduces the historical obstacles between ASEAN and Indochina will be reached, resulting in a compromise and peace in Kampuchea. According to this daily, what is most heartening is that the Southeast Asian problems will be solved by the Southeast Asian nations themselves.

REPORTAGE ON CGDK'S SON SANN TOUR OF INDONESIA

Meets With Suharto

BK171321 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] The prime minister of the CGDK, Son Sann, has reiterated that Vietnam no longer enjoys the Kampuchean people's support because they now realize what Vietnam stands for. Son Sann said this to newsmen after meeting with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace today. During his talks with President Suharto, Son Sann briefed the president on the latest developments in Kampuchea, where the people no longer support Vietnam. This year the resistance forces have conducted more active operations than in previous years.

Talks on Kampuchea to Mokhtar

BK189913 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says there has been a better coordination among the three elements of the CGDK. The coordination includes both politically and militarily in dealing with the Kampuchean liberation from the Vietnamese occupation. Minister Mokhtar said this after a 1-hour talk with visiting Prime Minister of the CGDK, Son Sann.

Meanwhile Premier Son Sann told reporters that he was now more optimistic in facing the Kampuchean problem. According to Son Sann, the resistance troopers had been more experienced and well trained thanks to frequent armed conflicts with Vietnam. During his 5-day stay in Indonesia, Premier Son Sann also planned to visit Bandung. Son Sann will leave for Paris on Tuesday.

MALAYSIASON SANN SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN, ENDS VISIT

BK161441 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] The prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr Son Sann, has expressed confidence that the Kampuchean economy will recover within a few years after Vietnamese troops withdraw from his country. He says that the economic recovery is possible with aid from ASEAN, the European Economic Community, and Japan. Mr Son Sann disclosed this to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur at the end of his 3-day visit. The Democratic Kampuchean prime minister condemned the Vietnamization process now underway in Kampuchea. He says over 300,000 Vietnamese have been granted Kampuchean citizenship. Mr Son Sann emphasized that the illegal Vietnamese settlers would have no political rights, including voting rights.

On the fighting in Kampuchea, he says that it is now too late for the Vietnamese to launch a dry-season offensive. He attributed this failure to the preemptive attacks by Kampuchean resistance forces against Vietnamese troops.

Earlier, Mr Son Sann held talks with Datuk Musa Hitam. A Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] spokesman told RTM [Radio Television Malaysia] that the deputy prime minister assured Mr Son Sann of Malaysia's continued support for Democratic Kampuchea.

ADMIRAL SAYS NAVY TO PLAY OCEAN GOING ROLE

BK191324 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] The Royal Malaysian Navy, RMN, is changing its coastal fleet to an ocean going one to show their heavier responsibilities, control and patrol Malaysian waters. The commander of the navy's Region I, Admiral Datuk Yaacob Haji Daud, says the RMN will be equipped with modern vessels and equipment to enable it to carry out its duties more orderly and effectively. However, the facilities have to be managed properly to achieve optimum results.

He was speaking at the parade in conjunction with the 3d anniversary celebrations of the naval base near Kuantan, Pahang. Datuk Yaacob says the Navy has no time for officers and crew who are disinterested and do not carry out their duties seriously.

MALAYSIAN CHINESE ASSOCIATION EXPELS MEMBERS

BK200959 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] The MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] has announced the expulsion of its vice president, Encik Tan Koon Swan, and 13 other members with immediate effect. The chairman of the party disciplinary board, Datuk Mak Hon Kam, made the announcement at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur today. Also expelled are the MCA youth leader, Datuk Lee Kim Sai, and Central Committee member Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik. The others include Senator Kee Yong Wee, Encik Chan Teck Chan, a former DAP [Democratic Action Party] stalwart, who defected to join the MCA.

In another development, the acting MCA president, Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, announced that Datuk Dr Tan Tiong Hong has replaced Encik Tan Koon Swan as federal territory MCA chairman. Datuk Mak Hon Kam replaced Datuk Lim Kim Sai as Selangor MCA Liaison Committee chairman. Encik Chan Teck Chan, who was an appointed member of the party Central Working Committee was replaced by Belapa MCA Deputy Chairman Datuk T.K. Yong. Datuk Dr Neo said he made the changes under Article 177 of the MCA Constitution because those concerned no longer enjoy his confidence.

The others expelled from the party are Encik (Wong Mook Leong), Encik (Ng Cheng Keat), Encik (Wang Choon Weng, Dr (Ng Teik Keong), Encik (Wong Chew), Encik (Wong Hock Neoh), Encik (Quek Jin Aik), Encik (Lee Kee Fong), and Encik (Chan Si Yuen).

PRIME MINISTER CLARIFIES LOOK EAST POLICY

BK161015 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Mar 84 p 7

[By Sabry Sharif]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tues. -- There are still Malaysians in the country and abroad who have yet to understand the Government's Look East policy, Datuk Sir Dr Mahathir Mohamad said today.

"These people say the policy is an opportunity for foreign contractors to make money in Malaysia. They also say that the policy deprives the small contractors from participating in major projects," he said when officially launching the GKM Development Sdn Bhd's training programme here this morning.

The company, with its partners, C. Itoh and Fudo J.V. of Japan, later signed an agreement with the Malaysian Highway Authority [HMA] for the construction of the 23.8-km Jitra-Alor Setar highway for \$195 million. Work started on Feb 1 and is expected to finish in February 1987. Encik Abu Bakar Lajim signed on behalf of GKM Development Sdn Bhd and its partners and Tan Sri G.K. Rama Iyer for the MHA.

The Prime Minister said the policy has nothing to do with the giving of tenders to foreign corporations, especially Japanese and Koreans. "They (Japanese and Koreans) won the contracts because they quoted the lowest prices," he said. More than anything else, he added, the policy had brought about a lot of benefits to the country.

Dr Mahathir cited one of the benefits as training of Malaysian workers in new skills and expertise by foreign companies who had formed joint ventures with local contractors, especially Bumiputras [native Malays]. "Without this policy, the country will not be able to acquire new skills and expertise and accelerate national development.

"Even local contractors have benefited from this policy." Through partnerships with foreign companies, these contractors had upgraded their capabilities to put them in position to undertake major projects in the country.

"The small contractors have also turned into big time contractors," said the prime minister. "Some of them are also capable of producing their own building materials."

SINGAPORE

THAI DEPUTY PREMIER ON TRADE WITH VIETNAM

BK191046 Singapore SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Mar 84 p 11

[By Stella Danker]

[Excerpts] The visiting Thai deputy prime minister has questioned Singapore's policy on the recruitment of foreign workers. Mr Phichai Rattakun said while foreign workers such as those from Thailand were being phased out, the Singapore Government was recruiting other skilled workers from non-ASEAN countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.

Mr Phichai referred to the recent remarks of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that some ASEAN countries, including Singapore and Thailand, had been involved in huge "secret" trade deals with Vietnam despite their public outcry against his country. He said: "ASEAN has an open-door trade policy and the businessmen are free to trade with any country. Any trade between Thailand and Vietnam is minimal and there has been no huge secret trade deals between the two countries."

Mr and Mrs Phichai are scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

DHANABALAN RESPONDS ON TRADE WITH VIETNAM

BK161159 Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Singapore, March 16 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan today denied that Singapore had any "secret deals" with Vietnam. He was replying in Parliament to a government backbencher who referred to newspaper reports about such deals, apparently referring to trade relations.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in Canberra today that some member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations were trading with Vietnam and Singapore's trade with Hanoi last year totalled 200 million U.S. dollars. However, according to figures released by the Statistics Department here, bilateral trade for the first 11 months of last year were only 150 million Singapore dollars (71 million U.S.). This represents a 35 percent increase from the 111 million (53 million U.S.) turnover in 1982.

Mr Dhanabalan said that as an international trading centre, Singapore had an open economy and traded with all countries except those on which there was an international agreement to impose trade sanctions. "There is no such embargo on Vietnam either by the United Nations or other groups," he said. Mr Dhanabalan also noted that other ASEAN member countries also had trading relations with Vietnam in various degrees.

Singapore had come in for some indirect criticism in some countries for trading with Vietnam while condemning Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON BUDGET, HAWKEYE PURCHASE

BK161448 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Goh Ghok Tong has said the enemies of Singapore are the people who are repeatedly trying to do away with the country's defense expenditures. He said if these people had their way, they would have [words indistinct] service and our defense structure all together. Mr Goh said that Singapore's defense objective was national security and national survival. He said that Singapore was too small to be a threat to anyone, but Singaporeans must be able to stand up themselves for their defense. Singapore's prosperity and security, he said, were closely linked to that of Malaysia and our other ASEAN neighbors. All that Singapore wanted was to be left alone in order to progress and prosper in peace, hence we must have a good defense capability. Our defense doctrine was therefore to build sufficient strength to deter any threat against our vital interest. Should the deterrence fail, then we must have the capability to repel any aggression.

On the subject of the purchase of the E2-C airborne early warning system, or the Hawkeye, Mr Goh compared acquisition to having a sophisticated eye in the sky. Unfortunately it was expensive, yet the figure should not be looked upon in isolation. If the \$1 billion was divided by 2.5 million people, it works out to \$400 per head. The system would last at least 20 years. But assuming that it lasted only 10 years, then the cost would be \$40 a year per head of Singapore's population.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON SELF-RELIANCE IN SECURITY

HK191305 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Mar 84 p 9

[Text] Baguio City -- Despite grim predictions and many adversities, President Marcos yesterday predicted that the Philippines will achieve economic recovery and "this year it will enjoy a happy year."

Speaking at Philippine Military Academy [PMA] commencement exercises, Marcos anchored his predictions on the recent report he received that "exports have increased by 23 percent, labor by 3 percent, and agricultural production will increase substantially."

He said statistics on agriculture have not yet been tallied officially, "but everybody is planting." He also based this optimistic outlook on that "there is a great reawakening" among the people on the need for an early economic recovery. Marcos told PMA cadets and their guests that despite the difficulties, the national economy has begun to "revive in vigor and activity. He said that even with the many difficulties and the protracted negotiations with international financial institutions, the country will survive and "1984 will be good for us."

"The country today is fully showing its reserves of strength and character," the president said.

Marcos said there is "imperative need to achieve self-reliance not only in security but also in economic and political arenas."

SECURITY. "We must base national security, economic and political posture on an active sense of self-reliance," he said. The president said he foresees that the country could be the target of a direct armed aggression by a "hostile power."

Referring to Filipino groups abroad who are seeking to overthrow the government, the president said: "I can foresee that for the immediate future, the principal danger against us is subversion, infiltration through national traitors, and rebellion fanned and supported from outside." However, he said he could foresee that "mankind will somehow muddle through this insane age of international economic crisis and the threat of a nuclear holocaust."

On self-reliance in security, Marcos said "for a long time now we have lived under the illusion that our national security can only be conceived in reliance on others, that our nation can only survive and endure in term of submission to the wishes of external powers.

"The lessons of experience taught us that disillusionment will come in spite of all that we have done to honor the letter and meaning of covenants and agreements. We are only as secure as preparations and sacrifices we have made for our defense and security. We are only as sovereign and safe as the capacity we have installed in our defense and security systems."

Marcos apparently was referring to the Philippine-U.S. military agreement, after the U.S. Congress changed the mix in the allocation of the rentals due the Philippines.

MRS MARCOS TO SPEARHEAD KBL CAMPAIGN IN MANILA

HK190814 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] The first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, will personally spearhead the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] political campaign for KBL candiates in Metro Manila. This is even if she will not run in the May 14 Batasan election. The first lady disclosed this during

a planeside interview with newsmen before returning to Manila before noon today. Mrs Marcos said she will meet with Metro Manila mayors and vice mayors during a working lunch at Malacanang to finalize the KBL slate for the national capital region.

'To Quit Politics'

HK200053 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] The first lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs Imelda Marcos said there is pressure on her and other members of her family to be candidates in the Batasan elections in May. However, she said she and President Marcos are standing pat on their position against dynasty rule in the selection of candidates for the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] party. Mrs Marcos reiterated her decision to quit politics as soon as her term in the batasan expires, when the legislature to be elected in May is convened.

VIRATA ON STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF

HK170428 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says the government is taking all measures to obtain foreign exchange from other sources while the country awaits approval of the IMF standby loan. Mr Virata said talks are being held on a government-to-government and on a multilateral basis. The prime minister said negotiations with the IMF on a standby agreement will last up to June. Correspondent (Ruby Sara) has more:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Virata said the government is acting to obtain financing from other official sources pending the approval of the standby credit from the International Monetary Fund. Negotiations with IMF will take up to June this year, with an IMF team awaiting the letter of intent which contains the Philippines' financial program for 1984. Virata said it will have to be updated to more current data. He added that the budget deficit has to be reduced to as much as 7 billion pesos this year, which is 1 and 1/2 percent of GNP. According to Virata [words indistinct] the previous economic performance, as the budget deficit in previous years averaged from 1.2 to 1.7 percent of GNP. Meanwhile, creditor banks are also awaiting the Philippines' letter of intent. Until that time comes, they [words indistinct]. [end recording]

OPPOSITION DRAFTS REJECTED KBL CANDIDATES

HK170033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Opposition groups are reported drafting rejected KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] for the opposition ticket in the May 14 Batasan elections. The move came to light after opposition leaders complained that they are not being consulted in the move to take in recalcitrant KBL aspirants. UNIDO [United Democratic Nationalist Organization] insiders said at least six KBL assemblymen denied their election bids are certain to be included in the opposition ticket. They reportedly include (Elia Torres) of Pampanga and (Carlos Padilla) of Nueva Viscaya.

PUSYON-BISAYA CHANGES STAND WITH NEW LEADER

OW181441 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 18 Mar 84

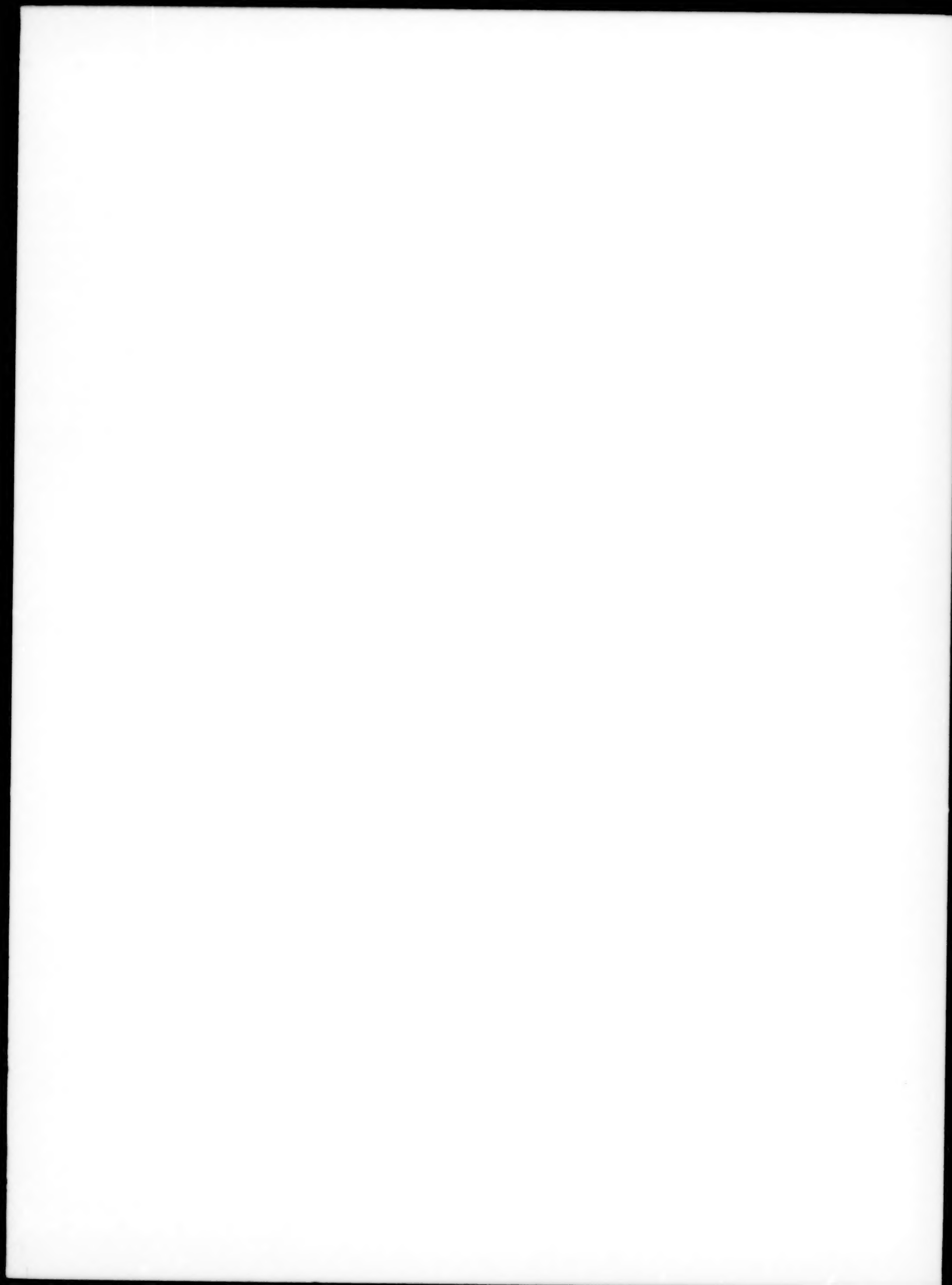
[Text] In Cebu city the leadership of the opposition Pusyon-Bisaya changed stands today with the assumption of Negros Assemblyman (Jesus Viglianos Jr.) of the party chairmanship. More than 300 party officers and members from Central Visay as provinces attended the convention at Club Filipinos of Cebu. (Viglianos) said Pusyon-Bisaya will be fielding candidates in all provinces of Central Visayas.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

21 March 1984



Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

The information printed on these Annex pages preceding and following the standard Daily Report cover bears the caveat FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Users may detach the outer pages and treat the Daily Report as unclassified and unrestricted.

ANNEX CONTENTS

JAPAN

U.S. Special Operation Force Deployment Viewed	2
Foreign Ministry Sources Comment [DAILY YOMIURI 17 Mar]	2
AKAHATA Scores Decision [19 Mar]	3
MAINICHI Expresses Doubt on MBFR Talks Resumption [18 Mar]	3
ASAHI Views PRC-USSR Moves for Better Relations [16 Mar]	4
ASAHI Views Research Committee Report on Security [15 Mar]	5
ASAHI Poll Shows Increasing Support for Nakasone [17 Mar]	7
DSP Adviser on Conditions for Coalition With LDP [YOMIURI SHIMBUN 16 Mar]	8

- 0 -

U.S. SPECIAL OPERATION FORCE DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

Foreign Ministry Sources Comment

OW191027 Tokyo THE DAILY YOMIURI in English 17 Mar 84 p 1 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] A U.S. special operation force (SOF), specially trained for limited, regional warfare and combating terrorist and guerrilla movements, will be stationed in Okinawa soon, government sources disclosed Thursday. The unit will be one of the two SOF battalions (each comprising 250-300 troops) which the U.S. Defense Department recently decided to maintain overseas. They are under the direct supervision of the coordinated special operation force command created within the U.S. Army last January.

The maintenance of order and security and the freeing of kidnap victims are also among the missions of the new battalion, trained and equipped to possess a much greater striking force than an ordinary unit.

The battalion is apparently being deployed because of continuing tension on the Korean peninsula -- marked by terrorist activities in Burma which have been attributed to North Korea -- and the Soviet military buildup in the Far East as seen in the shooting down of a South Korean airliner, Defense Agency sources said. The Japanese Government has been formally notified of the stationing of the new unit in Okinawa through diplomatic channels.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the stationing of an SOF battalion in Okinawa did not require Japan's prior consent because the unit was small and was not armed with nuclear weapons.

A major change in the deployment of U.S. troops in Japan, such as the additional stationing of one or more divisions or a substantial change in the arms maintained by the U.S. forces in Japan -- such as missiles -- require the approval of the Japanese Government in advance, Defense Agency officials said. But observers said that the deployment of an SOF unit in Okinawa would delicately change the character of the U.S. troops stationed there, who are mostly Marines.

Former President Jimmy Carter sent a special unit to Iran in an abortive attempt to free kidnapped U.S. officials in April 1980. Seven of the U.S. troops were killed in an accident that caused the mission to be abandoned. During the Vietnam war, an antiguerrilla unit known as the "Green Berets" was stationed in Okinawa.

AKAHATA Scores Decision

OW190949 Tokyo JPS in English 0921 GMT 19 Mar 84 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Tokyo Mar 19 JPS -- John Marsh, U.S. secretary of the Army, on March 16 announced that deployment of one battalion (300 personnel) of SOF (special operation force) in Okinawa will begin by the end of March. It is reported that the major tasks of the SOF are intelligence and counter-subversive activities. It is the first time in 10 years since 1974 when a counter-guerrilla special force was withdrawn from Okinawa.

AKAHATA of March 19 said that deployment of the SOF aims at strengthening further the function of Okinawa as a base for aggression. Stern criticism is rising in Okinawa and the rest of the country. Local presses report with big headlines on the front page of March 17 the deployment of the SOF, and warned in news commentaries that the "danger of limited nuclear war increases." Opposition parties in Okinawa issued statements and are negotiating to have a protest statement issued by the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly. The prefectural committee of the Japanese Communist Party made a wayside speech on March 17 in Naha city, saying "let us make every effort to oppose deployment of the SOF and port-call of warships carrying Tomahawks which Okinawa of nuclear war." [sentence as received]

MAINICHI EXPRESSES DOUBT ON MBFR TALKS RESUMPTION

OW191357 Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 18 Mar 84 p 2 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Editorial: "Vienna Troop Cut Talks"]

[Text] The off-again, on-again marathon talks on reducing conventional armed forces in Europe were resumed last week after an three-month suspension, ending a walkout by the Soviet side in protest against a new U.S. missile deployment.

At this time when there is no prospect for resumption of two other more important negotiations, that is, Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) and Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Talks (INF) in Geneva, it is doubtful to what extent the reopening of the talks known as the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) will help thaw the chilled Soviet-American relations.

In accordance with the 1979 NATO decision, Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles have been deployed in Europe since November last year. In protest, the Soviet Union suspended the INF and START talks in Geneva, and then the MBFR. When the European Disarmament Conference was held in Stockholm in January this year, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko conferred for more than five hours and agreed to resume the MBFR talks.

In the meantime, Soviet President Yuriy Andropov died and Chernenko succeeded him as the new Soviet leader. The change in the Soviet leadership gave rise to optimism that the deadlock might be broken at long last. President Reagan appeared to have refrained from denouncing the Soviet Union in harsh terms as in the past and moved toward placing emphasis on calling for the improvement of relations.

Judging from such a background, is it possible that the resumption of the MBFR talks will play a role of priming water in bettering the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as well as between the East and the West? To our regret, the answer is no.

To begin with, the fundamental positions of the two countries still remain unchanged although the hostile atmosphere prevailing on the two sides has come to be softened to a certain extent. Chances are dim for swift and substantial progress in the talks.

Of the three disarmament talks, the INF talks were by far the most important. The Soviet Union mobilized all its efforts to forestall the deployment of Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe, but failed. The new Soviet leadership also made it clear that if the United States removes the obstacles created by the deployment of the new missiles, the Soviet Union is ready to resume nuclear disarmament talks at any time.

Secondly, with the U.S. presidential election scheduled for this autumn, both sides consider it advantageous not to take the initiative in finding a breakthrough in the present deadlock. The Soviet Union may be in no mood to help the reelection of President Reagan. Under such circumstances, President Reagan is unlikely to take any step that may impress American citizens that he has made an unnecessary concession. In other words, he is hesitant about resorting to any step that may brand him as weak-kneed.

It is true that there has been some progress in the 10-year-long marathon talks as the East side accepted the Western proposal of a ceiling method to reduce troop strength in Central Europe to 900,000 on each side. The talks have been stalled for years on two main issues, according to foreign dispatches, that is, Western refusal to accept East bloc data on current troop strength and Western insistence on a thorough monitoring and verification of any eventual troop withdrawal.

Both sides are urged to endeavor to keep the resumed MBFR talks in motion. An opinion has it that conventional forces should be used as deterrent while reducing nuclear forces. Such a view may affect the Vienna talks, but we hope that both sides will continue negotiating on the reduction of conventional forces.

While the MBFR talks are on, both the United States and the Soviet Union should pay special consideration toward paving the way for resuming the negotiations on reducing nuclear arms. Chances are certainly slim at this stage for such talks, but the two nations should not spare efforts in searching for a way out of the present deadlock.

ASAHI VIEWS PRC-USSR MOVES FOR BETTER RELATIONS

OW191153 Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 17 Mar 84 p 5 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[ASAHI SHIMBUN 16 March editorial: "Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] The fourth deputy foreign minister-level talks between the Soviet Union and China have started in Moscow. Ever since the first meeting was held in Beijing in October 1982, meetings were held alternately in Beijing and Moscow in October and March, lasting each time for two to three weeks.

Significantly, this latest meeting is being held on schedule even though the Soviet leadership has just undergone a change following the death of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov. This indicates basic agreement between the two countries that it is beneficial to hold these meetings regularly even if there are some hindrances.

Both countries consider the meetings "political discussions aimed at normalizing relations." Economic problems are not taken up in principle. The arguments of the two sides in this field are clear. China has so far said normal relations were impossible due to: (1) deployment of Soviet forces on the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders; (2) stationing of Soviet forces in Afghanistan; and (3) Soviet support for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia. But the Soviet Union says it cannot agree to any discussions which would sacrifice the interests of third countries.

[Annex continues on back pages of report]

New General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko outlined the same argument in his pre-election speech on March 2 for the presidency of the Supreme Soviet, and changes are unlikely in the arguments of the two sides in this latest meeting which is the first since Chernenko came to power. So Sino-Soviet discussions are still stalemated in a sense and promise to be a drawn-out affair for some time to come.

On the other hand there has been some progress to date. As a result of the trade agreements signed last month, total trade this year between the two countries will increase 60 percent over 1983 and total \$1.2 billion. This is much less than the \$10 billion Japan-China trade and \$5 billion U.S.-China trade, but it is hardly worth ignoring. The number of students to be covered by an exchange program will be increased from 20 to 60 this year, and cultural exchanges have started to expand.

In the latter half of 1983, tourist groups made mutual visits for the first time in over 20 years, and reports suggested that both groups were favorably impressed. Following the visit to China by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the latter part of this month and by President Ronald Reagan next month, Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov will visit China in May to discuss the expansion of Sino-Soviet relations centered on the economy. Both sides have confirmed that the promise of a meeting of Sino-Soviet foreign ministers, which has been out of the question since the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines jetliner by a Soviet fighter, is still alive.

Viewed in such a light, it becomes necessary to ascertain whether the difficulty of normalization of relations indicated by the give-and-take attitude in the deputy foreign minister-level meetings is the actual state of Sino-Soviet relations or whether the real intentions of the Soviet Union and China lie in multilateral expansion of relations despite the difficulties.

In talking about normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, one of the first steps needed is to correct the no-treaty situation which was brought about by the abrogation of the friendly alliance and mutual aid treaty in 1980. But today, with both the Soviet Union and China thinking about boosting domestic programs by improving relations with the West, we wonder if we will ever see a revival of the honeymoon relationship and military alliance of the 1950s and cause the West to stiffen its stand toward them.

Since diplomatic relations already exist, an increase in economic, technical and cultural exchanges, a better flow of information through greater exchange of reporters, mutual recognition of each other as socialist countries and learning from each other's domestic programs can all be considered steps for the best possible normalization at the present stage.

Because of the past chilly relations, the Soviet Union and China are bound to be suspicious of each other. The Soviet Union believes that China is using the "Soviet card" to obtain benefits from the United States, while China is on its guard against the Soviet Union utilizing the improvement in Sino-Soviet relations to expand its hegemony in Asia. But we should at least note that, despite such conditions, these two major powers who are neighbors of Japan consider that improvement of relations is beneficial and are achieving results at an unhurried pace.

ASAHI VIEWS RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT ON SECURITY

OW181041 Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 16 Mar 84 p 5 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[ASAHI SHIMBUN 15 March editorial: "National Security Report"]

[Text] The Research Committee for Peace, an unofficial advisory body set up by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to study Japan's overall national security issues, recently compiled its findings into an interim report.

Although the report is somewhat lacking in originality, it outlines the panel of experts' basic thinking in fairly clear terms. As such, it may prove to be a good reference source for future discussions on the country's security issue.

Japan is pressed for answers to such questions as how to maintain its national security without resorting to a defense buildup, and how to counter foreign criticism against its "free ride" defense policy.

The study group is looking into these issues from the economic, defense and foreign relations angles. The recently released report deals with the economic aspects of the situation.

In explaining why he focused on the economic angle before all else, Prof. Masataka Kosaka of Kyoto University, who chairs the panel, noted: "People tend to think that national security corresponds to defense capabilities. But they are overlooking the most important factor, which is to maintain a peaceful economic development. Japan can do a lot for the international community in this area. In accepting its share of responsibility in the global community, I believe Japan should spend more on foreign aid rather than on defense." We agree with his attitude.

The main thrust of the report's argument is that Japan should take "appropriate action as a supplier of capital." Since the Cabinet of Masayoshi Ohira, various advisory bodies to the government have sought to alleviate trade friction as part of the country's efforts to maintain overall national security. But the panel's report reveals a departure from this traditional policy.

The report points out that while administrative measures must be taken to foster an open economy and expand domestic demand, these efforts alone will not help shrink the country's huge surplus in the current accounts. Japan leads the world in the high technology sector where even more exports are expected. Imports, on the other hand, will register only a modest growth -- in the order of several hundred million dollars -- even with the liberalization of farm imports.

We might as well admit, says the report, that our trade surplus will not go away. On that understanding, it would be more realistic to try to contribute to the global community by expanding the country's role as a capital supplier nation. And in doing so, private business must lead the way. The government plays an important role in encouraging private investment. It must seek to increase official development assistance (ODA) to foreign countries and minimize risks for private investors.

The report also insists that the planned doubling of ODA within five years must be carried through, irrespective of the tight national finances.

As for procuring stable supplies of food, the report reveals a flexible stand on the issue. The traditional line of reasoning, which presupposed the possibility of a disruption to the supply of food imports, has merely served to justify huge subsidies to domestic farmers. The report refutes this traditional thinking and insists that the correct approach to the global food problem is to enhance the productivity of domestic farming and encourage, at the same time, the development of agriculture abroad as well.

This argument is bound to invite strong reactions from lawmakers who represent rural constituencies. Still, it provides a good opener for specific talks on the issue.

We see, however, certain flaws in the report's reasoning in some areas. For instance, it concedes that for Japan to fulfill a greater responsibility in the global community by increasing ODA, the public must be prepared to make some sacrifices. In principle, we fully agree that the country should spend more on overseas aid. But why place heavier tax burdens on the people when there is no doubt that the fiscal 1984 budget has a lot of room for improvement?

Unless the budget is reviewed in a realistic manner, the government may well use increased ODA as an excuse for higher taxes. Tax revenue may even be funneled into areas other than foreign aid.

Another question to be raised about this report is that there is a total absence of any comment on economic exchanges with socialist countries. East-West economic exchanges will grow increasingly important for detente. We were disappointed that the report made no mention of this vitally important issue.

The panel will now study Japan's security from the defense and foreign relations angle. We hope it will consistently focus its attention on possible means of achieving detente.

ASAHI POLL SHOWS INCREASING SUPPORT FOR NAKASONE

OW191123 Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 17 Mar 84 p 1 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Popular support for the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has jumped to 45 percent from 34 percent in December last year, according to the latest ASAHI SHIMBUN public opinion poll.

The 45 percent popularity rating compares with a 33 percent non-support rate, down from 41 percent in December. This means that support for the Nakasone Cabinet has exceeded non-support for the first time since it was inaugurated in December 1982. The administration broke even at 37 percent support and non-support in an ASAHI poll which followed its inauguration, but the non-support rate kept running over the support rate in the subsequent six surveys.

Support for the Nakasone government dropped to 29 percent in February last year and then recovered to 30 percent in May, 35 percent in August and 34 percent each in October and December. The February non-support rate of 43 percent was followed by 40 percent in May, 43 percent in August, 39 percent in October and 41 percent in December.

It was the first time that the highest support rate for an administration was recorded more than a year after its inauguration. The normal pattern is for a government to have its highest popularity rating when it comes to power.

The steep rise in the Nakasone Cabinet's popularity apparently resulted from increased support for it among backers of parties other than the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

The latest nationwide ASAHI survey, conducted Wednesday and Thursday, showed that while the government had 67 percent support among LDP supporters, it commanded 36 percent among backers of the Democratic Socialist Party, followed by 35 percent among supporters of the New Liberal Club, 26 percent among those supporting the United Social Democratic Party and 11 percent among those backing the Japan Socialist Party. The 35 percent support rate among NLC backers represented a threefold increase.

The second Nakasone Cabinet was inaugurated late last year through an LDP-NLC coalition. A desire in the public to see changes, but moderate ones, presumably accounts for the sharp increase in the government's popularity rating.

The ASAHI poll revealed that the LDP had 53 percent popular support, up from 48 percent in December last year and the same as when Nakasone rose to power. The JSP had 19 percent support, unchanged from December, followed by 6 percent for the Clean Government Party (Komeito), 5 percent for the DSP, 4 percent for the Japan Communist Party, 2 percent for the NLC and 1 percent for the United Social Democratic Party. The figures for the Komeito, the DSP, the JCP and the NLC were lower by 1 percent each from December.

Support for the Nakasone Cabinet increased in almost all age and occupational groups. The government had more than 60 percent support among men in their 50s or older. It was supported by 60 percent of farmers and fishermen and about 50 percent of the self-employed, merchants and factory operators. Exceptions were men from 20 to 24, among whom the non-support rate was 56 percent, and clerical workers, 44 percent of whom did not support the government.

DSP ADVISER ON CONDITIONS FOR COALITION WITH LDP

OW161424 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 2 --
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Speaking on the possibility of the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] joining with the LDP in a coalition in his lecture at the Japan National Press Club on 15 March, DSP permanent adviser Kasuga said: "To what degree the LDP will open its doors to the DSP, more specifically, how many Cabinet posts the LDP will concede to the DSP, will be one of the factors we will consider in making our choice." He also disclosed that the DSP is conceiving the idea of forming a coalition with the whole LDP, not just any particular LDP faction. The DSP is leaning more and more toward a coalition with the LDP with the "advent of an era of full-fledged coalition" (as is stated in its action program), but this is the first time the DSP has ever spelled out a concrete "term of coalition."

Judging from the factional movements within the LDP, Kasuga expressed the view that the Nakasone administration is "instability itself." But he stressed the need for policy consultation between the ruling and opposition parties, saying that "at a time when the country is faced with many difficult problems in education, fiscal reconstruction, and defense, if opposition parties do nothing but criticize the government, they will be open to the criticism of being as much at fault as the LDP." On the basis of this judgment, the DSP is studying the following three options to deal with important problems confronting the state: 1) cooperation outside the Cabinet, 2) policy agreement, and 3) a coalition government, and is weighing "the possibility, legitimacy, and necessity of each option in extending a helping hand to the LDP."

Pointing out, in particular, the likelihood of opposition from the Japanese Confederation of Labor and other supporting groups to the DSP's coalition with the LDP, Kasuga explained why the DSP attaches importance to the number and kinds of Cabinet posts that would be offered, saying: "We would not be satisfied with being figurehead ministers."

Answering a question, Kasuga expressed his view that there will be no split in the LDP, saying: "The Fukuda and Komoto factions, which are not in the mainstream, cannot detach themselves from power." He added: "We will keep both the mainstream and the nonmainstream factions at equal distances. There must be a party-wide understanding on the part of the LDP if we are to handle state affairs with it."

On the timing of a LDP-DSP coalition, Kasuga said: "We will not be hasty and will make no rash choices; we will wait until the LDP finds itself in such a predicament that it thinks cooperation from the DSP is indispensable." He stressed that the DSP will attentively watch political developments centering around the LDP presidential election scheduled for this fall.